# SPANISH

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The current version of this Wikibook may be found at:
http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Spanish

# Contents



# Introduction

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## Book definition

- **Scope**: This Wikibook aims to teach the Spanish language from scratch. It will cover all of the major grammar rules, moving slowly and offering exercises and plenty of examples. It's not all grammar though, as it offers vocabulary and phrases too, appealing to all learners. By the end, you should be able to read and write Spanish skilfully, though you'll need a human to help with listening and speaking.
- **Purpose**: The purpose of this Wikibook is to teach you the Spanish language in an easy and accessible way. By the end, as mentioned, you should be a proficient reader and writer, though listening and speaking require a human tutor.
- **Audience**: Anyone who wishes to learn Spanish, though adult and teenage learners are likely to enjoy it more.
- **Organisation**: This Wikibook requires no prior knowledge of the subject, and all relevant terms are explained as they are encountered. The book runs chronologically from lesson 1 to lesson 2 to lesson 3 and so on until the end.
- **Narrative**: Generally engaging and thorough, with plenty of examples and exercises to aid learning. Once concepts are introduced, they are repeated, building a base of vocabulary and grammar that will stay in your mind.

- **Style**: This book is written in British English, and the Spanish taught is generally "Spanish" Spanish, though key regional differences are explained as we go along. The formatting is consistent throughout, with Spanish in italics and all tables using the same formatting. Each lesson begins with a conversation, including the key grammar and vocabulary in the lesson. At the end, there is a summary, explaining what has been achieved. Exercises are linked throughout, and each new concept or set of vocabulary is accompanied by examples, each with a translation underneath.

# Introduction

You are about to embark on a course learning a second language, the Spanish Language!

The first lesson begins with simple greetings, and covers important ideas of the Spanish Language. Throughout education, methods of teaching Spanish have changed greatly. Years ago, the Spanish Language was taught simply by memory. Today, however, the Spanish Language is taught by moving slower and covering grammar and spelling rules.

Again, this is an introduction. If this is the first time you are attempting to learn Spanish, do not become discouraged if you cannot understand, pronounce, or memorize some of the things discussed here.

In addition, learning a second language requires a basic understanding of your own language. You may find, as you study Spanish, that you learn a lot about English as well. At their core, all languages share some simple components like verbs, nouns, adjectives, and plurals. Your first language comes naturally to you and you don't think about things like subject-verb agreement, verb conjugation, or usage of the various tenses; yet, you use these concepts on a daily basis.

While English is described as a very complicated language to learn, many of the distinguishing grammar structures have been simplified over the years. This is not true for many other languages. Following the grammatical conventions of Spanish will be very important, and can actually change the meaning of phrases. You'll see what is meant by this as you learn your first verbs *ser* and *estar*.

Do not become discouraged! You can do it.

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# 0 Pronunciation

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Pronouncing Spanish based on the written word is much simpler than pronouncing English based on written English. This is because, with few exceptions, each letter in the Spanish alphabet represents a single sound, and even when there are several possible sounds, simple rules tell us which is the correct one. In contrast, many letters and letter combinations in English represent multiple sounds (such as the *ou* and *gh* in words like *cough*, *rough*, *through*, *though*, etc.).

## Letter-sound correspondences in Spanish

The table below presents letter-sound correspondences in the order of the traditional Spanish alphabet. (Refer to the article Writing system of Spanish in Wikipedia for details on the Spanish alphabet and alphabetization.)

| Letter | Name of the letter | IPA | Pronunciation of the letter (English approximation) |
|---|---|---|---|
| A a | a | a | Like *a* in *father* |
| B b | be, be larga, be alta | b | Like *b* in *bad*. |
| | | β | **Between vowels**, the lips should not touch when pronouncing the sound (somewhat similar to the *v* in *value*). |
| C c | ce | s/θ | **Before the vowels *e* and *i***, like *c* in *center* (Americas) or *th* in *thin* (Spain). |
| | | k | **Everywhere else**; like *c* in *coffee* |
| Ch ch | che | tʃ | Like *ch* in *church*. In Argentina it sounds almost like *j* in *jump*, but it's clearly different from Argentinian **y** (see below). |
| D d | de | d | Does not have an exact English equivalent. Sounds similar to the *d* in *day*, but instead of the tongue touching the roof of the mouth behind the teeth, it should touch the teeth themselves. Between vowels, the tongue should be lowered so as to not touch the teeth (somewhat similar to the *th* in *the*). |
| E e | e | e | Like *e* in *ten*. |
| F f | efe | f | Like *f* in *four*. |
| G g | ge | x | **Before the vowels *e* and *i***, like a Spanish *j* (see below). |
| | | g | **Everywhere else**, like *g* in *get*, but between vowels (where the second vowel is *a*, *o* or *u*), the tongue should |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | not touch the soft palate (no similar sound in English, but it's somewhat like Arabic *ghain*). |
| H h | hache | | **Silent**, unless combined with *c* (see above). Hu- or hi- followed by another vowel at the start of the word stand for /w/ (English *w*) and /j/ (English *y*). Also used in foreign words like **hámster**, where it is pronounced like a Spanish *j* (see below). |
| I i | i | i | Like *e* in *he*. Before other vowels, it approaches *y* in *you*. |
| J j | jota | x/h | Like the *ch* in *loch*, although in many dialects it sounds like English *h*. |
| K k | ka | k | Like the *k* in *ask*. Only used in words of foreign origin - Spanish prefers *c* and *qu* (see above and below, respectively). |
| L l | ele | l | Does not have an exact English equivalent. It is similar to the English "l" in *line*, but shorter, or "clipped." Instead of the tongue touching the roof of the mouth behind the teeth, it should touch the tip of the teeth themselves. |
| Ll ll | doble ele, elle | ʎ/j | Properly, like *gl* in the Italian word *gli*. Does not have an English equivalent, but it's somewhat similar to *li* in *million*. Very commonly simply pronounced as /j/ (English *y*). |
| M m | eme | m | Like *m* in *more*. |
| N n | ene | n | Like *n* in *no*. Before **p**, **b**, **f** and **v** (and in some regions **m**) sounds as *m* in *important*. For example **un paso** sounds **umpaso**. Before **g**, **j**, **k** sound (c, k , q), **w** and **hu** sounds like *n* in *anchor*: un gato, un juego, un cubo, un kilo, un queso, un whisky, un hueso. Before **y** sound (*y* or *ll*), it sounds like *ñ*, see below. |
| Ñ ñ | eñe | ɲ | /nj/]] (*ny*) + *vowel*, as in *canyon*, where the *y* is very short. For example, when pronouncing "años", think of it as "anyos", or an-yos. To practice, repeat the onomatopoeia of chewing: "ñam, ñam, ñam". |
| O o | o | o | Like *o* in *more*, without the following *r* sound. |
| P p | pe | p | Like *p* in *port*. |
| Q q | cu | k | Like *q* in *quit*. As in English, it is always followed by a *u*, but before *e* or *i*, the *u* is silent (*líquido* is pronounced /'li.ki.ðo/). The English /kw/ sound is normally written *cu* in Spanish (*cuanto*), although *qu* can be used for this sound in front of *a* or *o* (*quásar*, *quórum*). |
| R r | ere, erre | r | This has two pronunciations, neither of which exist in English. The 'soft' pronunciation sounds like American relaxed pronunciation of *tt* in "butter", and is written *r* (always written *r*). The 'hard' pronunciation is a multiply vibrating sound, similar to Scottish rolled r (generally written *rr*). 'Hard' *r* is also the sound of *r* at the start of a word or after *l*, *n* or *s*. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S s | ese | s | Like *s* in *six*. In many places it's aspirated in final position, although in Andalusia it is not itself pronounced, but changes the sound of the preceding vowel. (See regional variations). |
| T t | te | t | Does not have an exact English equivalent. Like to the *t* in *ten*, but instead of the tongue touching the roof of the mouth behind the teeth, it should touch the teeth themselves. |
| U u | u | w | **before another vowel** (especially after *c*), like *w* in *twig*. |
| | | | **In the combinations *gue* and *gui*'**, *it is silent unless it has a diaresis (*güe, güi*), in which case it is as above:* w. |
| | | u | **Everywhere else**, like *oo* in *pool*, but shorter. |
| V v | uve, ve, ve corta, ve baja | b, β | Identical to Spanish *b* (see above). It can pronunciated as "v", but it's not common. |
| W w | uve doble, doble ve, doble u | b, β, w | Used only in words of foreign origin (Spanish prefers *u*). Pronunciation varies from word to word: *watt* is pronounced like *bat*, but *kiwi* is pronounced like *quihui*. |
| X x | equis | ks | Like *ks* (English *x*) in *extra*. |
| | | ʃ | In words of Amerindian origin, like *sh* in *she*. |
| | | | (Note that *x* used to represent the sound of *sh*, which then evolved into the sound now written with *j*. A few words have retained the old spelling, but have modern pronounciation. Most notably, *México* and its derivatives are pronounced like *Méjico*. |
| Y y | i griega, ye | i | Technically, it is simply the preferred spelling of *i* + vowel at the beginning of a word or vowel + *i* at the end of a word (*yeso* rather than *ieso*, *hay* rather than *hai*), and should be pronounced exactly as *i*. However, in some places it is identical to English *y*. In Argentina is pronounced similar to the English *sh* in *she*, or English *j* in *jump*, and in Chile is pronounced /ʒ/ (like English *si* in *vision*). |
| Z z | zeta, ceda | θ, s | Always the same sound as a soft *c* i.e. either /θ/ (most of Spain) or /s/ (elsewhere). See *c* for details. |

## One letter, one sound

Pronouncing Spanish based on the written word is much simpler than pronouncing English based on written English. Each vowel represents only one sound. With some exceptions (such as *w* and *x*), each consonant also represents one sound. Many consonants sound very similar to their English counterparts.

As the table indicates, the pronunciation of some consonants (such as *b*) does vary with the position of the consonant in the word, whether it is between vowels

or not, etc. This is entirely predictable, so it doesn't really represent a breaking of the "one letter, one sound" rule.

The University of Iowa has a very visual and detailed explanation of the Spanish pronunciation.

## Local pronunciation differences

Just as in the English-speaking world, people in different Spanish-speaking countries and areas speak with different accents. The main difference is that in the Americas two sounds were lost in comparison to Spain: **z** sounds like **s**, and **ll** sounds like **y**. Even in Spain most people pronounce *ll* and *y* the same way nowadays. In Bolivia and Peru, **z** is lost but **ll** is kept. In Argentina and Uruguay **ch** and **ll** have a characteristic hard sound. In Mexico, vowels are reduced to schwa (like in English *a*bout, c*e*lestial, g*o*rill*a*). In Puerto Rico and Cuba they confuse *r* and *l*. In many countries *j* is not hard but it's like an English *h* (as in *hot*). A Chilean is heard as saying *mujier* instead of *mujer*. Also, in most parts of Spain, speakers pronounce z's and soft c's as th's. For example, cinco (in Americas pronounced like sinko), would be pronounced as "thinko".

In spite of these differences, two Spanish speakers from different places will always understand each other, provided they speak the cultivated versions of their respective cities. If fast colloquial speech is used, comprehension may be impaired.

## Word stress

In Spanish there are two levels of stress when pronouncing a syllable: stressed and unstressed. To illustrate: in the English word "*thinking*", "*think*" is pronounced with stronger stress than "*ing*". If both syllables are pronounced with the same stress, it sounds like "*thin king*".

With one category of exceptions (*-mente* adverbs), all Spanish words have one stressed syllable. If a word has an accent mark (´; explicit accent), the syllable with the accent mark is stressed and the other syllables are unstressed. If a word has no accent mark (implicit accent), the stressed syllable is predictable by rule (see below). If you don't put the stress on the correct syllable, the other person may have trouble understanding you. For example: *esta*, which has an implicit accent in the letter *e* , means "this (feminine)"; and *está*, which has an explicit accent in the letter *a*, means "is." *Inglés* means "English," but *ingles* means "groins."

Adverbs ending in *-mente* are stressed in two places: on the syllable where the accent falls in the adjectival root and on the *men* of *-mente*. For example: *estúpido* → *estúpida**men**te*.

The vowel of an unstressed syllable should be pronounced with its true value, as shown in the table above. Don't reduce unstressed vowels to neutral schwa sounds, as occurs in English.

### Rules for pronouncing the implicit accent

There are only two (or one) rules for pronouncing the implicit accent, The stressed syllable is in bold letters:

- If a word has no accent mark and ends with a vowel or with *n* or *s* , the next-to-last syllable is stressed.
  - **Examples**:
    - *cara* (**ca**-ra) (face)
    - *mano* (**ma**-no) (hand)
    - *amarillo* (a-ma-**ri**-llo) (yellow)
    - *hablan* (**ha**-blan) (they speak)
    - *martes* (**mar**-tes) (Tuesday)
- If a word has no accent mark and ends with a consonant other than *n* or *s*, the last syllable is stressed.
  - **Examples**:
    - *farol* (fa-**rol**) (street lamp)
    - *azul* (a-**zul**) (blue)
    - *español* (es-pa-**ñol**) (Spanish)
    - *salvador* (sal-va-**dor**) (savior).

## The diaeresis ( ¨ )

In the clusters *gue* and *gui*, the *u* is not pronounced; it serves simply to give the *g* a hard-*g* sound, like in the English word *gut* (*gue* → [ge]; *gui* → [gi]).

However, if the *u* has a the diaeresis mark (¨), it is pronounced like an English *w* (*güe* → [gwe]; *güi* → [gwi]). This mark is rather rare.

Examples:

- *pingüino* = penguin
- *agüéis* (2nd person plural, present subjunctive of the verb *aguar*). Here, the diaeresis preserves the *u* (or [w]) sound in all the verb tenses of *aguar*.

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# 1 ¿Cómo te llamas?

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## Dialogue

***Raúl***: *¡Hola! Me llamo Raúl. ¿Cómo te llamas?*
***Sofía***: *Hola, Raúl. Me llamo Sofía. ¿Cómo se escribe Raúl?*
***Raúl***: *Se escribe R-A-Ú-L. ¿Qué tal?*
***Sofía***: *Bien. ¿Y tú?*
***Raúl***: *Fenomenal, gracias.*
***Sofía***: *¡Qué fantástico! Adiós, Raúl.*
***Raúl***: *¡Hasta luego!*

## Hello!

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Cómo te llamas?**
**¡Hola! • Hello!**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| Hello | Hola (*listen*) |
| Good morning!<br>Good day! | ¡Buenos días! (*listen*) |
| Good evening! | ¡Buenas tardes! (*listen*) |
| Good night! | ¡Buenas noches! (*listen*) |
| See you later! | ¡Hasta luego! (*listen*) |
| Goodbye | Adiós (*listen*) |

### Notes

- *Hasta* means "until"; *luego* means "then". In the same vein, *hasta mañana* means "see you tomorrow".
- Note the upside-down exclamation and question marks; you will learn more about them in lesson three.

### Examples

- *¡Buenos días, clase!*
  Good morning, class!
- *Hola, ¿Qué tal hoy?*
  Hello, how are you today?
- *Adiós, ¡hasta luego!*
  Bye, see you soon!

# What's your name?

To ask someone else's name in Spanish, use *Cómo*, then one of the phrases in the table below (*¿Cómo te llamas?* is "What's your name?").

In Spanish, to say your name, you use the reflexive verb *llamarse*, which means literally *to call oneself* (*Me llamo Robert* is "My name is Robert").

**Spanish Verb • ¿Cómo te llamas?**
**Llamarse • To call oneself**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| I am called | Me llamo |
| You (familiar, singular) are called | Te llamas |
| He/She/You (formal, singular) is/are called | Se llama |
| We are called | Nos llamamos |
| You (familiar, plural) are called | Os llamáis |
| They/You (formal, plural) are called | Se llaman |

### Notes

- "Os llamáis" would only be used in Spain. In all other Spanish-speaking countries, "Se llaman" is used in both familiar and formal situations.

### Examples

- *Me llamo Chris*
  My name is Chris
- *Se llaman Peter y Robert*
  They're called Peter and Robert.
- *¿Cómo te llamas?*
  What's your name?
- *¿Cómo se llama?*
  What's his/her name?

# How are you?

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Cómo te llamas?**
**¿Qué tal? • How are you?**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| How are you? | ¿Qué tal? (*listen*)<br>¿Cómo estás? |
| Great! | Fantástico |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Fantástica |
| Very well | Muy bien |
| Well | Bien |
| Bad | Mal |
| Really bad | Fatal |
| And you? | ¿Y tú? |
| Thank you | Gracias (*listen*) |

### Note

For some of the words above, there are two options. The one ending in "o" is for males, and the one ending in "a" is for females. It's all to do with agreement, which is covered in future chapters.

### Examples

- ***Roberto**: Hola, Rosa. ¿Qué tal?*
  Hello, Rose. How are you?
- ***Rosa**: Muy bien, gracias. ¿Y tú, Roberto?*
  Very well, thanks. And you, Robert?
- ***Roberto**: Bien también. ¡Hasta luego!*
  I'm good too. See you later!

## The Spanish alphabet

Here is the normal Spanish alphabet. However, words aren't alphabetized by it. Please read the notes and sections below. (Blue letters are a part of the normal English alphabet).

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | ñ | o | p | q | r | rr | s | t | u | v | w | x | y | z |

**Notes about Ñ and *RR***

*N* and *Ñ* are considered two different letters, as are *RR* and *R* (though no words begin with *RR*). They are alphabetized as separate letters, so *Ñ* always comes after *N*, regardless of where it appears in the word. Ex: *muñeca* comes after *municipal*, and *carro* comes after *carta*.

**Notes about *CH* and *LL***

*CH* and *LL* used to be considered as distinct letters of the alphabet, but in 1994, the Real Academia Española (Spanish Royal Academy) declared that *CH* and *LL* were not letters but digraphs. Accordingly, words beginning with *CH* and *LL* are now alphabetized under *C* and *L*, respectively.

**Notes about *K* and *W***

*K* and *W* are part of the alphabet but are mostly seen in foreign derived words and names, such as karate and whiskey. For instance, kilo is commonly used to refer to a kilogram.

Although the above will help you understand, proper pronunciation of Spanish consonants is a bit more complicated:

Most of the consonants are pronounced as they are in American English with these exceptions:

- **b** like the English *b* at the start of a word and after *m* or *n*
- **c** before **a**, **o**, **u** and other consonants, like English *k*
- **c** before **i** and **e** like English *th* in “think” (in Latin America is like English *s*)
- **ch** like *ch* in “cheese”
- **d** between vowels (even if it starts a word following a word ending in a vowel) or at the end of a word, like English *d* in dental
- **g** before **e** or **i** like the Scottish pronunciation of *ch* in “loch”, except that it is voiced
- **g** before **a** or **o** like *g* in “get”
- **h** is always silent (except in the digraph *ch*)
- **j** like the *h* in hotel
- **ll** is pronounced like English y in “yes”
- **ñ** like nio in “onion” (or gn in French cognac)
- **q** like the English *k*
- **r** slightly trilled; like a soft *d* except at the beginning of a word or after **l**, **n** or **s** where it is trilled
- **rr** should be trilled longer than a single *r*
- **v** is pronounced like *b*, there is no distinction whatsoever between B and V.
- **z** like the English *th* (in Latin America, like English *s*)

## How do you spell that?

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Cómo te llamas?**
**¿Qué tal? • How are you?**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| How is it spelt? | ¿Cómo se escribe? |
| It is spelt | Se escribe |
| B as in Barcelona | B de Barcelona |

### Examples

- ***Roberto****: Buenos días. Me llamo Roberto. ¿Cómo te llamas?*
  Good day. My name is Robert. What's your name?

- ***Benjamín**: Hola. Me llamo Benjamín. ¿Cómo se escribe Roberto?*
  Hello. I'm Benjamin. How do you spell Robert?
- ***Roberto**: Se escribe R (de Rioja); O (de Orangutan); B (de Barcelona); E (de España); R (de Rioja); T (de Tigre); O (de Orangutan).*
  It's spelt R (as in Rioja); O (as in Orangutan); B (as in Barcelona); E (as in Spain); R (as in Rioja); T (as in Tiger); O (as in Orangutan).
- ***Benjamín**: Muchas gracias. ¡Adiós, Roberto!*
  Many thanks. Goodbye, Robert.

# Summary

In this lesson, you have learned

- How to greet people (*Hola; buenos días; adiós*).
- How to introduce yourself (*Me llamo Rosa*).
- How to introduce others (*Se llama Roberto*).
- How to say how you are (*Fenomenal; fatal; bien*).
- How to spell your name (*Se escribe P-E-T-E-R*).
- How to ask others about any of the above (*¿Cómo te llamas?; ¿Cómo estás?; ¿Cómo se escribe?*).

You should now do the exercise related to each section (found below), and translate the dialogue at the top before moving on to lesson 2.

# Exercises

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The answers can be found below. Also, try translating the dialogue at the top of the lesson page.

## Hello!

What greeting would you use...

1. At 8:00pm?
2. At 10:00am?
3. At 3:00pm?
4. When you're going to bed?

## What's your name?

Translate the following phrases.

1. Me llamo Sofía.

2. ¿Cómo os llamáis?
3. Nos llamamos Peter y Carlos.
4. ¿Cómo se llaman?

1. Her name is Sally.
2. What are you called?
3. His name is Raúl.
4. My name is Santiago.

### How are you?

Rank the following words from one to five (one being the best, five being the worst).

- Bien
- Fantástico
- Fatal
- Mal
- Muy bien

### How do you spell that?

Put the following letters in Spanish alphabetical order. Pronounce them as you do so.

- RR
- Q
- N
- S
- R
- Ñ
- A
- D

## Exercise answers

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### Dialogue

***Raúl**: Hello! I'm Raúl. What's your name?*
***Sofía**: Hi Raúl, I'm Sofía. How do you spell Raúl?*
***Raúl**: It's spelt R-A-Ú-L. How are you?*
***Sofía**: Well. And yourself?*

***Raúl****: Doing great, thanks.*
***Sofía****: How fantastic! Goodbye!*
***Raúl****: See you later.*

## Hello!

1. Buenas tardes
2. Buenas mañanas
3. Buenos días
4. Buenas noches

## What's your name?

1. My name is Sophie.
2. What are your names?
3. We are Peter and Carl.
4. What are they called?

1. Se llama Sally.
2. ¿Cómo te llamas?
3. Se llama Raúl.
4. Me llamo Santiago (*James* in English).

## How are you?

1. Fantástico
2. Muy bien
3. Bien
4. Mala
5. Fatal

## How do you spell that?

1. A
2. D
3. N
4. Ñ
5. Q
6. R
7. RR
8. S

# 2 ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

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## Dialogue

***Raúl***: ¡Hola, Sofía! Me llamo Raúl. ¿Qué fecha es hoy?
***Sofía***: Hola, Raúl. Hoy es el diecisiete de octubre.
***Raúl***: Muchas gracias. Mi cumpleaños es el viernes.
***Sofía***: ¡Feliz cumpleaños!
***Raúl***: Gracias. ¿Cuántos años tienes?
***Sofía***: Tengo veinte años.
***Raúl***: Vale. Adiós, Sofía.
***Sofía***: ¡Hasta luego!

## The numbers

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Uno | 4. Cuatro | 7. Siete | 10. Diez |
| 2. Dos | 5. Cinco | 8. Ocho | |
| 3. Tres | 6. Seis | 9. Nueve | |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11. Once | 14. Catorce | 17. Diecisiete | 20. Veinte |
| 12. Doce | 15. Quince | 18. Dieciocho | |
| 13. Trece | 16. Dieciséis | 19. Diecinueve | |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21. Veintiuno | 24. Veinticuatro | 27. Veintisiete | 30. Treinta |
| 22. Veintidos | 25. Veinticinco | 28. Veintiocho | |
| 23. Veintitrés | 26. Veintiséis | 29. Veintinueve | |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40. Cuarenta | 60. Sesenta | 80. Ochenta | 100. Cien |
| 50. Cincuenta | 70. Setenta | 90. Noventa | |

### Notes

To form the numbers from thirty to one hundred, you take the multiple of ten below it, then *y*, then its units value ("54" = *cincuenta y cuatro*; "72" = *setenta y dos*).

When using "uno", masculine form often uses "un" instead, if the noun that

the word "uno" is referencing to is in the sentence.

### Examples

- *Tengo diecisiete gatos*
  I have 17 cats.
- *Hay treinta y cinco aulas*
  There are 35 classrooms.
- *Tengo noventa y seis primos.*
  I have 96 cousins.
- *Hay veintidos alumnos en esta clase.*
  There are 22 students in this class.
- *¿Cuántos hermanos tienes?*
  How many brothers/sisters do you have? (when asking , the masculine form is used as neutral, if gender is unknown)
- *Uno/una. (Short answer, note that gender is applied as gender is now known)*
  One.
- *Tengo un hermano. / Tengo una hermana* (note the use of "un" instead of "uno" for masculine form)
  I have a brother. / I have a sister
- *¡Quiero un caramelo!*
  I want a candy!
- *¡Quiero uno!*
  I want one!

## How old are you?

To ask someone else's age in Spanish, use *Cuántos años*, then one of the entries in the table below (*¿Cuántos años tienes?* means "How old are you?")

To say someone's age in Spanish, you use the irregular verb *tener* (which means "to have"), then your age, then *años* (which means "years"). For example, *Tengo trece años* means "I have 13 years" or "I am 13 years old".

| **Spanish Verb • ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? Tener • To have** | |
|---|---|
| **Inglés** | **Español** |
| I have | Tengo |
| You (familiar, singular) have | Tienes |
| He/She/You (formal, singular)/It has | Tiene |
| We have | Tenemos |
| You (familar, plural) have | Tenéis |
| They/You (formal, plural) have | Tienen |

### Note

- "Tenéis" would only be used in Spain. In all other countries one would use "Tienen" in both familiar and formal situations.

### Examples

- *Tengo veinte años*
  I am 20 years old.
- *¿Cuántos años tienes?*
  How old are you?
- *Tiene ochenta y siete años.*
  He is 87 years old.
- *¿Cuántos años tienen?*
  How old are they?

## What's the date today?

To ask for the date in Spanish, you use *¿Qué fecha es hoy?* (meaning "What's the date today?"). In reply, you would say *Hoy es [day of the week], [date] de [month of the year]* (For example, *Hoy es martes, el veinticinco de mayo* is "Today is Tuesday, the 25th of May").

| **Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? Los meses del año • The months of the year** | |
|---|---|
| **Inglés** | **Español** |
| January | enero |
| February | febrero |
| March | marzo |
| April | abril |
| May | mayo |
| June | junio |
| July | julio |
| August | agosto |
| September | septiembre |
| October | octubre |
| November | noviembre |
| December | diciembre |

| **Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? Los días de la semana • The days of the week** | |
|---|---|
| **Inglés** | **Español** |
| Monday | lunes |
| Tuesday | martes |
| Wednesday | miércoles |
| Thursday | jueves |
| Friday | viernes |
| Saturday | sábado |
| Sunday | domingo |

### Notes

- Neither days of the week nor months of the year are capitalised, unless at the beginning of sentences.
- On the first of the month, the Spanish say *primero* (*Hoy es domingo, primero de enero*).

### Examples

- *¿Qué fecha es hoy?*

  What's the date today?
- *Hoy es miércoles, veintinueve de septiembre.*

  Today is Wednesday, the 29th of September
- *Hoy es jueves, quince de agosto.*

  Today is Thursday, the 15th of August.
- *Hoy es sábado, dos de enero.*

  Today is Saturday, the 2nd of January.

## When's your birthday?

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?**
**Cumpleaños • The days of the week**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| When's your birthday? | ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? |
| My birthday is | Mi cumpleaños es |
| On the first of May | El primero de mayo |
| On Wednesday | El miércoles |
| Happy birthday! | ¡Feliz cumpleaños! |

### Examples

- *Mi cumpleaños es el once de julio.*
  My birthday is on the 11th of July.
- *Mi cumpleaños es el ocho de diciembre.*
  My birthday is on the 8th of December.
- *¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?*
  When is your birthday?
- *Mi cumpleaños es el sábado.*
  My birthday is on Saturday.

# Summary

In this lesson, you have learned:

- The numbers from one to one hundred (*uno; veintiocho; noventa; cien*)
- The days of the week (*lunes; miércoles; viernes*)
- The months of the year (*enero; abril; octubre; diciembre*)
- How to say your age (*Tengo cuarenta años*)
- How to ask the age of others (*¿Cuántos años tienes?*)
- How to say today's date (*Hoy es jueves, el veintinueve de noviembre*)
- How to say your birthday (*Mi cumpleaños es el primero de agosto*; mi cumpleaños es el martes*)*
- How to ask the birthday of others (*¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?*)

You should now do the exercise related to each section (found below), and translate the dialogue at the top before moving on to lesson 3.

# Exercises

live version • discussion • edit exercises • add an exercise • comment

The answers can be found below. Also, try translating the dialogue at the top of the lesson page.

## The numbers

Write the following numbers using Spanish words.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. 5 | 4. 48 | 7. 77 | 10. 100 |
| 2. 27 | 5. 84 | 8. 53 | |
| 3. 69 | 6. 1 | 9. 38 | |

## How old are you?

Translate the following phrases.

1. Tienen seis años y diez años.
2. Tiene
3. ¿Cuántos años tienes?
4. Tengo
5. Tengo cuarenta y siete años.
6. Tenemos
7. ¿Cuántos años tienen?
8. ¿Tiene trece años?

1. You (familiar, singular) have
2. Are you (familiar, plural) 12?
3. They have
4. How old is she?
5. Years
6. I'm 65 years old.
7. I have
8. He is 19 years old.

### What's the date today?

- Describe the following dates in Spanish.
    1. The 25th of December
    2. The 3rd of May
    3. The 2nd of April
    4. The 9th of October
    5. The 1st of June
- List the days of the week in two columns; weekends and weekdays.

### When's your birthday?

Say the birthday of:

- Yourself
- Your parent(s)
- Two of your friends

## Exercise answers

live version • discussion • edit answers • add an answer • comment

### Dialogue

***Raúl****: Hello, Sofía! I'm Raúl. ¿What's the date today?*
***Sofía****: Hi, Raúl. Today is the 17th of October.*
***Raúl****: Many thanks. My birthday is on Friday.*
***Sofía****: Happy birthday!*
***Raúl****: Thanks. How old are you?*
***Sofía****: I'm 20 years old.*
***Raúl****: OK. Bye Sophie!*
***Sofía****: See you soon!*

## The numbers

1. Cinco
2. Veintisiete
3. Sesenta y nueve
4. Cuarenta y ocho
5. Ochenta y cuatro
6. Uno
7. Setenta y siete
8. Cincuenta y tres
9. Treinta y ocho
10. Cien

## How old are you?

1. They are 6 and 10 years old.
2. He/She/It has
3. How old are you?
4. I have
5. I'm 47 years old.
6. We have
7. How old are they?
8. Is he/she 13 years old.

1. Tienes
2. ¿Tenéis doce años?
3. Tienen
4. ¿Cuántos años tiene?
5. Años
6. Tengo sesenta y cinco años.
7. Tengo
8. Tiene diecinueve años.

## What's the date today?

1. El veinticinco de diciembre (navidad = Christmas)
2. El tres de mayo
3. El dos de abril
4. El nueve de octubre
5. El primero de junio

- Weekends: sábado, domingo
- Weekdays: lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes

## When's your birthday?

You will have to check this one yourself.

# 3 Introducción a la gramática

live version • discussion • edit chapter • comment • report an error

## Articles

As in many languages, Spanish gives each noun a gender: **masculine** or **feminine**, both for singular things and plural ones.

Spanish, like English, has two articles: the definite article ("the") and the indefinite article ("a" or "an"). However, there are 4 forms, depending on the number and gender of the noun. The plural indefinite article is "some" in Spanish.

- If the noun ends in a vowel, to make it plural, **add s** (*gato* - "cat"; *gatos* - "cats").
- If the noun ends in a consonant, to make it plural, **add es** (*papel* - "paper"; *papeles* - "papers").

Happily, the gender of Spanish nouns is usually pretty easy to work out. Some very simple rules-of-thumb:

- If it ends in *a*, *d*, *z* or *ión*: it's likely to be feminine.
- If it ends in *o*, *ma* or another *consonant*: it's likely to be masculine.

### Definite articles

**Spanish Grammar • Introducción a la gramática**
**The definite article El artículo definido**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **masculine** | *singular* | el | el hombre | the man |
| | *plural* | los | los niños | the boys |
| **feminine** | *singular* | la | la mujer | the woman |
| | *plural* | las | las niñas | the girls |

### Indefinite articles

**Spanish Grammar • Introducción a la gramática**
**The indefinite article El artículo indefinido**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **masculine** | *singular* | un | un hombre | a man |
| | *plural* | unos | unos niños | some boys |
| **feminine** | *singular* | una | una mujer | a woman |
| | *plural* | unas | unas niñas | some girl |

# Regular Verbs

We have already seen the present tense conjugations of two Spanish verbs, *llamarse* and *tener*. However, both of these verbs are *irregular* verbs. Luckily, most verbs follow an easy to understand conjugation scheme.

In Spanish, the conjugation depends on what the last two letters of the infinitive are. The *infinitive* form is the form that is given in the dictionary. An example of an English verb in the infinitive might be *to run* or *to speak*. Spanish verbs in the infinitive end with "-ar", "-er" or "-ir". To conjugate them, remove the ending("-ir", "-er" or "-ar") and add the desired suffix.

Unlike English, Spanish verbs conjugate depending on the person; That is, they change depending on who is being talked about. This occurs in English in the third person singular (highlighted below) but in Spanish this occurs for every person. As a result, pronouns are often omitted because they can be inferred from the conjugation.

| | **Person in English** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **First** | I play | We play |
| **Second** | You play | You all play |
| **Third** | He/She/It plays | They play |

## The Present Tense

| **Regular -ar Verbs** | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **First** | -o | -amos |
| **Second** | -as | -áis |
| **Third** | -a | -an |

| **Regular -er Verbs** | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **First** | -o | -emos |
| **Second** | -es | -éis |
| **Third** | -e | -en |

| **Regular -ir Verbs** | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **First** | -o | -imos |
| **Second** | -es | -ís |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Third** | -e | -en |

### Present Tense Examples

| **hablar (to speak)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| **First** | hablo | hablamos |
| **Second** | hablas | habláis |
| **Third** | habla | hablan |

- *Llorar* ("to cry"): lloro, lloras, llora, lloramos, lloráis, lloran
- *Cocinar* ("to cook"): cocino, cocinas, cocina, cocinamos, cocináis, cocinan

- *Comer* ("to eat"): como, comes, come, comemos, coméis, comen
- *Beber* ("to drink"): bebo, bebes, bebe, bebemos, bebéis, beben

- *Vivir* ("to live"): vivo, vives, vive, vivimos, vivís, viven
- *Cubrir* ("to cover"): cubro, cubres, cubre, cubrimos, cubrís, cubren

### Notes

- There are many more "-ar" verbs than "-er" or "-ir". Make sure you are most familiar with these endings.
- The second person plural is highlighted because that tense is only used in the variety of Spanish used in Spain. In other Spanish dialects the third person plural form is used instead.
- When reading texts, you will need to know the person of the verb at a glance. Notice the pattern:
    1. "O" denotes *I*
    2. "S" denotes *You*
    3. A vowel that is not "O" denotes *He/She/It*
    4. "MOS" denotes *We*
    5. "IS" denotes *You All*
    6. "N" denotes *They*

## Questions and Exclamations

In previous lessons, you will have noticed that we use the funny upside-down question mark "¿". In Spanish, questions always start with that, and finish with the regular question mark. It is the same for exclamations; the funny upside-down exclamation mark "¡" precedes exclamations.

Questions in Spanish are mainly done by intonation (raising the voice at the

end of the question), since questions are often identical to statements. *Te llamas Richard* means "Your name is Richard", and *¿Te llamas Richard?* means "Is your name Richard?".

You can also use questions words, as indicated below.

| **Spanish Vocabulary • Introducción a la gramática<br>Questions Preguntas** | |
|---|---|
| **Español** | **Inglés** |
| ¿Dónde? | Where? |
| ¿Quién? | Who? |
| ¿Qué? | What? |
| ¿Cómo? | How? |
| ¿Por qué? | Why? |
| ¿Cuándo? | When? |

### Examples

- *¿Con quién?*
  With whom?
- *¿Dónde está el banco?*
  Where is the bank?
- *¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?*
  When's your birthday?
- *¿Qué fecha es hoy?*
  What is the date today?
- *¡Hasta luego!*
  See you later!

## Summary

In this lesson, you have learned:

- The Spanish articles (*el; la; los; las; un; uno; unos; unas*).
- How to conjugate regular verbs in the present tense (*lloro; comes; vive; cocinamos; bebéis; cubren*).
- How to question people and exclaim in Spanish (*¿Cuántos años tienes?*; ¡Qué fantástico!*)*

You should now do the exercise related to each section (found below) before moving on. This is a very important topic for future lessons; it's important that you know it well.

# Exercises

live version • discussion • edit exercises • add an exercise (answer) • comment

The answers can be found in the next section. Also, try translating the dialogue at the top of the lesson.

## Articles

- Translate the following from Spanish into English.
  1. Unas niñas
  2. Los hombres
  3. Unos hombres
  4. Las niñas
  5. Un niño
  6. El niño
  7. La mujer
  8. Una mujer

- Translate the following from English into Spanish.
  1. The women
  2. Some men
  3. The boy
  4. The girls
  5. Some girls
  6. A man
  7. Some boys
  8. A girl

- Which of the following nouns are masculine?
  1. Los chicos
  2. Unas niñas
  3. El gato
  4. La manzana
  5. Unas uñas
  6. Un perro
  7. Las mesas
  8. Unas cosas

## Regular verbs

- The following are conjugated verb forms; what person are they?
  1. Lloro
  2. Cocináis
  3. Tenemos
  4. Hablan

5. Compro
6. Abrazas
7. llevo
8. Vivimos

- Conjugate the following verbs for the person indicated.
  1. Cocinar; they
  2. Comer; she
  3. Amar; we
  4. Tener; I
  5. Hablar; you singular
  6. Temer; I
  7. Comer; you plural
  8. Vivir; he

### Questions and Exclamations

Translate the following questions from English into Spanish, or vice versa.

1. ¿Cuántos años tienes?
2. Why do they cry?
3. ¿Cómo te llamas?
4. Where do they live?
5. ¿Qué comes?
6. What's his name?
7. ¿Dónde vivís?
8. How old are you (plural, familiar)?

## Exercise answers

live version • discussion • edit answers • add an answer (exercise) • comment

### Articles

1. Some girls
2. The men
3. Some men
4. The girls
5. A boy
6. The boy
7. The woman
8. A woman

1. Las mujeres
2. Unos hombres

3. El niño
4. Las niñas
5. Unas niñas
6. Un hombre
7. Unos niños
8. Una niña

1. Los chicos
2. El gato
3. Un perro

## Regular verbs

1. I
2. You plural
3. We
4. They
5. I
6. You singular
7. I
8. We

1. Cocinan
2. Come
3. Amamos
4. Tengo
5. Hablas
6. Temo
7. Coméis
8. Vive

## Questions and Exclamations

1. How old are you?
2. ¿Por qué lloran?
3. What's your name?
4. ¿Dónde viven?
5. What do you eat?
6. ¿Cómo se llama?
7. Where do you lot live?
8. ¿Cuántos años tenéis?

# 4 ¿Dónde vives?

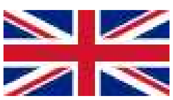
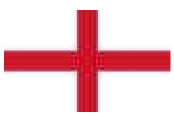
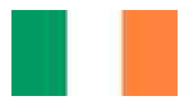
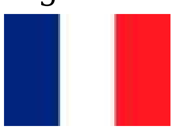
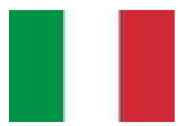
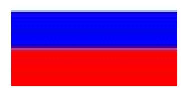
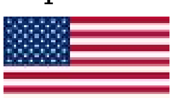
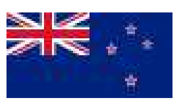
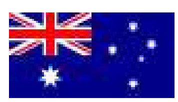
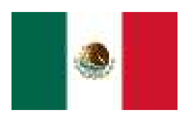
live version • discussion • edit chapter • comment • report an error

## Dialogue

| Vocabulary | |
|---|---|
| Londres | London |
| Pero | But |
| Pués | Well |

***Raúl***: ¡Hola! ¿Dónde vives?
***Sofía***: Hola, Raúl. Vivo en un piso en Londres, Inglaterra. ¿Y tú?
***Raúl***: Vale. Vivo en el sur de España.
***Sofía***: ¿En el campo o la ciudad?
***Raúl***: El campo. Las ciudades son ruidosas.
***Sofía***: Sí, pero no hay nada para hacer en el campo.
***Raúl***: Pues, ¡adiós, Sofía!
***Sofía***: ¡Hasta luego!

## Countries of the World

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| El Reino Unido | Inglaterra | Escocia | Gales | Irlanda |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| España | Francia | Alemania | Italia | Rusia |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Los Estados Unidos | Canadá | Nueva Zelanda | Australia | México |

### Where do you live?

To say you are from a country, you use *ser* (meaning "to be [a permanent characteristic]"), then *de* (meaning "of" or "from"), then the country or place. To say you are currently living in a place or country, you use *vivir* (meaning "to live"), then *en* (meaning "in"), then the country or place.

To ask where someone else lives, you use *Dónde* then *vivir* (*¿Dónde vives?* means "Where do you live?"). To ask where someone is from, you use *De dónde*,

then *ser* (*¿De dónde eres?* means "Where are you from?").

While *vivir* is totally regular (vivo, vives, vive, vivimos, vivís, viven), *ser* is about as irregular as they come. It is conjugated below.

| Spanish Verb • ¿Dónde vives?<br>Ser • To be | |
|---|---|
| **Inglés** | **Español** |
| I | Soy |
| You | Eres |
| He/She/It | Es |
| We | Somos |
| You all | Sois |
| They | Son |

**Examples**

- *Vivo en Inglaterra*
  I live in England.
- *Son de España, pero viven en Alemania.*
  They are from Spain, but they live in Germany.

### The compass

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| El noroeste | El norte | El noreste |
| El oeste | X | El este |
| El sudoeste | El sur | El sudeste |

**Examples**

- *Vivo en el suroeste de México.*
  I live in the Southwest of Mexico.
- *Soy del norte de Australia.*
  I'm from the north of Australia.

## Habitations

| Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Dónde vives?<br>Casas • Houses | |
|---|---|
| **Inglés** | **Español** |
| A house | Una casa |
| A detached house | Una casa individual |
| A semi-detached house | Una casa adosada |

| | |
|---|---|
| A terraced house | |
| A flat | Un piso |
| A bungalow | Un bungalow |
| A room | Una habitación |

**Note**

It's *una habitación*, but the plural is *unas habitaciones* (without the accent).

### Examples

- *Vivo en un piso.*
  - I live in a flat.
- *Vivo en una casa adosada en Canadá.*
  - I live in a semi-detatched house in Canada.
- *Vive en un bungalow que tiene diez habitaciones.*
  - He lives in a bungalow that has ten rooms.

## Adjectives

As we already learnt, Spanish nouns each have a gender. This doesn't just affect the article, but the adjective; it has to *agree*. Also, adjectives go after the noun, not before it.

If the adjective (in its natural form - the form found in the dictionary), ends in an "O" or an "A", then you remove that vowel and add...

- *O* for masculine singular nouns
- *OS* for masculine plural nouns
- *A* for feminine singular nouns
- *AS* for feminine plural nouns.

### Examples

- *Un hombre bueno*
  A good man
- *Unos hombres buenos*
  Some good men
- *Una mujer buena*
  A good woman
- *Unas mujeres buenas*
  Some good women

# City and Countryside



¿La ciudad?



¿O el campo?
(*Forest1*, by *Eleassar777*)

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Dónde vives?**
**¿La ciudad o el campo? • The city or the countryside?**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| The city | La ciudad |
| The countryside | El campo |
| The good thing about ... is that | Lo bueno sobre ... es que |
| The bad thing about ... is that | Lo malo sobre ... es que |
| There are lots of things to do | Hay mucho para hacer |
| There isn't anything to do | No hay nada para hacer |
| You can walk in woodlands | Se puede caminar en los bosques |
| There isn't any foliage | No queda ningún follaje |
| Pretty | Bonito |
| Lively | Animado |
| Quiet | Tranquilo |
| Boring | Aburrido |
| Noisy | Ruidoso |

### Examples

- *La ciudad es ruidosa.*
  The city is noisy.
- *The countryside is boring.*
  El campo es aburrido.
- *Lo bueno sobre la ciudad es que hay mucho para hacer.*
  The good thing about the city is that there are lots of the things to do.
- *Lo malo sobre la ciudad es que no queda ningunas plantas.*
  The bad thing about the city is that there isn't any folliage.

# Summary

In this lesson, you have learned

- Various countries of the world (*Australia; Italia; Francia; los Estados Unidos*).
- How to say where you and others live and come from (*Vivo en Inglaterra; Somos de Gales*).
- How to ask where someone lives (*¿Dónde vives?*).
- The points of the compass (*el sur; el noroeste; el oeste*).
- How to describe your house (*una casa; un piso*).
- The basics of adjectives ending in "O" or "A" (*la mujer mala; el niño bonito*).
- How to talk about the city of the countryside (*la ciudad; el campo; no hay mucho para hacer*).

You should now do the exercise related to each section (found in the next section), and translate the dialogue at the top before moving on to lesson five.

# Exercises

live version • discussion • edit exercises • add an exercise (answer) • comment

The answers can be found in the next section. Also, try translating the dialogue at the top of the lesson.

## Countries of the World

- Translate the following sentences from Spanish to English.
    1. Vivo en Inglaterra
    2. Son de España
    3. ¿Eres de Alemania?
    4. Vivimos en el sur de Francia
    5. ¿Vivís en Gales?
    6. Es de Escocia
    7. ¿Dónde vive?
    8. Somos del norte de Irlanda
    9. Viven en el suroeste de los Estados Unidos
    10. Soy de Canadá

- Translate the following sentences from English to Spanish
    1. We come from Spain
    2. I live in England
    3. He comes from the north of Mexico
    4. Where are you from?
    5. Why do you live in Australia?
    6. They come from Canada
    7. Do you lot live in Wales?
    8. He's from the UK
    9. She lives in eastern Germany

10. Where does he come from?

## Habitations

Match the Spanish to the English.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Room | a. Bungalow |
| 2. House | b. Casa individual |
| 3. Bungalow | c. Habitación |
| 4. Apartment | d. Vivir |
| 5. To live | e. Habitaciones |
| 6. Terraced house | f. Pisos |
| 7. Rooms | g. Casa |
| 8. Detatched house | h. Piso |
| 9. Flats | i. Casa adosada |

## Adjectives

Correct the following sentences.

1. Las hombres malas
2. Un niño buenos
3. Unas niñas malo
4. Un mujer buena
5. El hombre buena
6. La niña bonito
7. Unos hombres malas
8. Los mujers malos

## City and countryside

Translate the following from Spanish to English and visa versa.

1. La ciudad es ruidosa
2. I live in a house in the countryside
3. El campo es fantástica; se puede caminar en los bosques
4. She is from the city
5. Viven en el campo de Inglaterra
6. The city is lively; hay mucho para hacer
7. Lo malo sobre la ciudad es que no queda ninguna follaje
8. Do you live in the city or the countryside?

# Exercise answers

live version • discussion • edit answers • add an answer (exercise) • comment

## Dialogue

> ***Raúl***: *Hello! Where do you live?*
> ***Sofía***: *Hello, Raúl. I live in a flat in London, England. And you?*
> ***Raúl***: *OK. I live in the South of Spain.*
> ***Sofía***: *The the countryside or the city?*
> ***Raúl***: *The country. Cities are noisy.*
> ***Sofía***: *Yes, but there's nothing to do in the countryside.*
> ***Raúl***: *Well, bye Sophie!*
> ***Sofía***: *See you!*

## Countries of the World

1. I live in England
2. They're from Spain
3. Are you from Germany?
4. We live in the South of France
5. Do you lot live in Wales?
6. He/She/It is from Scotland
7. Where does he/she/it live?
8. We are from Northern Ireland
9. They live in Southwestern USA
10. I am from Canada

1. Somos de España
2. Vivo en Inglaterra
3. Es del norte de Méjico
4. ¿De dónde eres?
5. ¿Por qué vives en Australia?
6. Son de Canadá
7. ¿Vivís en Gales?
8. Es del Reino Unido
9. Vive en el este de Alemania
10. ¿De dónde es?

## Habitations

1. c
2. g
3. a
4. h

5. d
6. i
7. e
8. b
9. f

## Adjectives

1. Los hombres malos
2. Un niño bueno
3. Unas niñas malas
4. Una mujer buena
5. El hombre bueno
6. La niña bonita
7. Unos hombres malos
8. Las mujeres malas

## City and Countryside

1. The city is noisy
2. Vivo en una casa en el campo
3. The countryside is fantastic; you can walk in woodland
4. Es de la ciudad
5. They live in the English countryside
6. La ciudad es animada; there's loads to do
7. The bad thing about the city is that there isn't any foliage
8. ¿Vives en la ciudad o el campo?

# 5 ¿Qué te gusta hacer?

live version • discussion • edit chapter • comment • report an error

## Dialogue

| Vocabulary | |
|---|---|
| Todo el tiempo | All the time |
| ¡Hasta mañana! | See you tomorrow! |
| Divertido | Fun |

***Raúl***: ¡Hola, Sofía! ¿Te gustan los deportes?
***Sofía***: Buenos días. Me encanta jugar al fútbol. ¿Y tú?
***Raúl***: No mucho. Sin embargo, practico natación todo el tiempo.
***Sofía***: Ah, no puedo nadar. ¿Juegas al ajedrez?
***Raúl***: Sí, me encanta; es un juego muy divertido.
***Sofía***: Sí. ¡Adiós, Raúl!
***Raúl***: ¡Hasta mañana!

## Sports and Activities

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Qué te gusta hacer?**
**Deportes y Actividades • Sports and Activities**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| A sport | Un deporte |
| A game | Un juego |
| An activity | Una actividad |
| To play | Jugar |
| To practice | Practicar |
| Football | El fútbol |
| American Football | El fútbol americano |
| Rugby | El rugby |
| Tennis | El tenis |
| Cricket | El críquet |
| Swimming | La natación |
| Judo | El judo |
| Chess | El ajedrez |
| To sing | Cantar |
| To read | Leer |
| To swim | Nadar |
| To watch TV | Ver la tele |

| | |
|---|---|
| A lot<br>Many<br>Notes | Mucho |

- In Spanish, if an activity is a game, then you "play" it (*jugar*), otherwise you "practice" it (*practicar*). For example, it's *jugar el tenis* ("to play tennis") but *practicar la natacíon* ("to go swimming").
- The verbs are all regular, except:
    - *Jugar* (this is discussed in detail below)
    - *Ver* (v**eo**, ves, ve, vemos, v**eis**, ven)

### Examples

- *Veo la tele mucho.*
  I watch TV a lot
- *Practico natación.*
  I go swimming.
- *¿Practicas judo?*
  Do you do judo?
- *Practicamos muchas actividades.*
  We do many activites
- *¿Por qué cantáis?*
  Why do you sing a lot?
- *¿Cuándo lee?*
  When does he or she read?

## Stem-changing Verbs

*Jugar* the first type of irregular verb; known as a **stem-changing verb**. Basically, in the "I", "you, "he/she/it" and "they" forms, the *u* or *o* changes to a *ue*. The *jugar* example is written out below.

**Spanish Verb • ¿Qué te gusta hacer?**
**Jugar • To play**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| I | J**ue**go |
| You | J**ue**gas |
| He/She/It | J**ue**ga |
| We | Jugamos |
| You all | Jugáis |
| They | J**ue**gan |

Other verbs that follow this pattern

- *poder* ("to be able to"): puedo, puedes, puede, podemos, podéis, pueden

- *dormir* ("to sleep"): duermo, duermes, duerme, dormimos, dormís, duermen
- *encontrar* ("to find"): encuentro, encuentras, encuentra, encontramos, encontráis, encuentran

### Notes

- The verb *jugar* always has *a* after it: *jugar a*. In Spanish, *a el* gets contracted to *al* and *de el* gets contracted to *del*. So, it would be *juego al rugby*.
- *Poder* (meaning "to be able to") is usually followed by another verb, making "I can do something". The following verb must be in the infinitive. For example, *puede leer* ("he can read").

### Examples

- *Juego al tenis.*

  I play tennis.
- *¿Jugáis al ajedrez?*

  Do you play chess?
- *¿Qué deportes juegas?*

  What sports do you play?
- *¿Cuándo juegan al fútbol?*

  When do they play football?
- *¿Puedes cantar?*

  Can you sing?
- *¿Dónde duermes?*

  Where do you sleep?

## Compound Sentences

So far, everything we've written has been simple sentences — "My name is Santiago" (*Me llamo Santiago*); "The city is noisy" (*La ciudad es ruidosa*); "I play american football" (*Juego al fútbol americano*). Wouldn't it be fantastic if we could join them up? Below are some little words that will make our sentences longer, and more meaningful. You use them just like you do in English.

Also, everything we've written has been positive ("I do this, I do that"). To make it negative, we just add a word in front of the verb: *no* (meaning "not") or

*nunca* (meaning "never"). For example, *No juego al rugby* (I don't play rugby"); *Nunca como manzanas* ("I never eat apples"). It's as simple as that.

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Qué te gusta hacer?**
**Conjunctions • Conjunciones**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| And | Y |
| Or | O |
| Because | Porque |
| But | Pero |
| Also | También |
| So | Así |

Note

- *Porque* ("because") and *Por qué* ("why") are similar and easy to mix up; make sure you don't!

Examples

- *Me llamo Chris y mi cumpleaños es el veinte de agosto.*
  My name is Chris and my birthday is on the 20th of August.
- *Me llamo Raúl, pero él se llama Roberto.*
  My name is Raúl, but his name is Robert.
- *No practica judo.*
  He doesn't do judo.
- *Juego al fútbol americano y practico natación también.*
  I play american football and I go swimming too.
- *No vivo en una ciudad porque las ciudades son ruidosas.*
  I don't live in the city because cities are noisy.

# ¿Qué opinas sobre los deportes?

To ask someone about their opinions in Spanish, use *Qué opinas sobre* ("What is your opinion about") then the thing you want their opinion on (*¿Que opinas sobre los deportes?* means "What do you think about sport?").

## Gustar

There is no verb for "to like" in Spanish. Instead, you use *gusta* (meaning "it pleases") and a personal pronoun; you say that "it pleases me" or "I am pleased by it". The personal pronouns are shown below.

**Spanish Verb • ¿Qué te gusta hacer?**
**Gustar • To please**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| Me | Me |
| You | Te |
| Him/Her/It | Le |
| Us | Nos |
| All of you | Os |
| Them | Les |

Notes

- Like any other verb, you can put *no* in front of it, to say "I don't like" (*No me gusta*).
- If you like an activity rather than a thing, just use the infinitive afterwards: "I like swimming" (*Me gusta nadar*).
- *Gusta* means "it pleases", so only works for singular things. If the thing that you like is plural (the women for example), you add "n" (*Me gustan las mujeres* - "I like the women").

## Love and Hate

Just saying you like or dislike something is a bit dull. Saying you love something is really easy. Instead of *gusta*, use *encanta* (*Me encanta leer* means "I love reading"). To say you hate something, use the regular verb *Odiar* (odio, odias, odia, odiamos, odiáis, odian).

You can also use *nada* or *mucho* to add emphasis to *gusta*. For example, *No me gusta nada ver la tele* ("I don't like watching TV at all"); *Me gusta mucho el ajedrez* ("I like chess a lot").

Examples

- *¿Que opinas sobre el ajedrez?*
  What do you think of chess?
- *Me gusta el críquet.*
  I like cricket.
- *No le gustan los deportes.*
  He doesn't like sports.
- *Nos gusta jugar al rugby y fútbol.*
  We like playing rugby and football.
- *Les gusta mucho nadar, pero no pueden cantar.*
  They like swimming but they can't sing.
- *¿Te gusta practicar la natacíon?*
  Do you like going swimming?
- *¿Por qué os gusta el tenis?*
  Why do you like tennis?
- *Odian el ajedrez.*
  They hate chess.

- *Me encantan los deportes, así vivo en la ciudad.*
  I love sports, so I live in the city.

# Summary

In this lesson, you have learnt:

- How to say some sports and activities (*el rugby; la natación; cantar*).
- How to say you play and do these things (*juego al rugby; practicamos natación*).
- About a few stem-changing verbs (*encuentro, encuentras, encuentra, encontramos, encontráis, encuentran*)
- How to make longer and negative sentences (*no; nunca; así; pero*).
- How to ask for opinions (*¿Qué opinas sobre el fútbol?; ¿Te encanta leer?*)
- How to express opinions (*Me gusta; Le gustan; Me encanta; Odiamos*)

You should now do the exercise related to each section (found in the next section), and translate the dialogue at the top before moving on to lesson six.

# Exercises

live version • discussion • edit exercises • add an exercise (answer) • comment

The answers can be found in the next section. Also, try translating the dialogue at the top of the lesson.

## Sports and Activities

Match the English to the Spanish

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Football | a. Rugby |
| 2. Cricket | b. Ver la tele |
| 3. Swimming | c. Fútbol |
| 4. To sing | d. Leer |
| 5. Rugby | e. Judo |
| 6. Judo | f. Natación |
| 7. To read | g. Ajedrez |
| 8. To watch TV | h. Cricket |
| 9. Tennis | i. Cantar |
| 10. Chess | j. Tenis |

## Stem-changing Verbs

- *Volver* ("to return") conjugates just like *poder*. Conjugate it below.
    1. .............
    2. .............
    3. .............
    4. .............
    5. .............
    6. .............

- Correct the following sentences.
    1. Practico natacion.
    2. Jugo al rugby.
    3. Podemos cantamos en España.
    4. Jugáis el fútbol.
    5. ¿Por qué jueges el críquet.

## Compound sentences

- Translate the following sentences from Spanish to English.
    1. Mi cumpleaños es el once de enero, así tengo cuarenta y ocho años.
    2. Tengo ochenta y nueve años y tiene ochenta y nueve años también.
    3. Juega al rugby y tenis.
    4. No practicamos natación.
    5. Vivimos en la ciudad porque el campo es aburrido.
    6. No practico natación porque no puedo nadar.
    7. ¿Cuándo jugáis al críquet?

- Translate the following sentences from English to Spanish.
    1. I play tennis, but I can't swim.
    2. They live in Italy because they don't like sports.
    3. Can't you swim?
    4. Her name is Georgina too.
    5. So, what's your name?
    6. They can't play chess.
    7. When do you sleep?

## ¿Qué opinas sobre los deportes?

Translate the following sentences from Spanish to English and visa versa.

1. What do you think of rugby?
2. Me encanta el ajedrez.
3. I don't like singing at all.

4. Me gustan mucho los deportes porque son animados.
5. Do you like swimming?
6. No me gusta vivir en Boston; no hay nada para hacer.
7. The boys are cute when they sing.
8. Así, ¿por qué no pueden cantar?
9. She likes the countryside because it's quiet.
10. No me gusta llorar.

# Exercise answers

live version • discussion • edit answers • add an answer (exercise) • comment

## Dialogue

***Raúl****: Hi Sophie! ¿Do you like sports?*
***Sofía****: Good afternoon.I love playing football. And yourself?*
***Raúl****: Not much. However, I go swimming all the time.*
***Sofía****: Ah, I can't swim. Do you play chess?*
***Raúl****: Yes, I love it; it's a fun game.*
***Sofía****: Yes, bye Raúl*
***Raúl****: See you!*

## Sports and Activities

1. c
2. h
3. f
4. i
5. a
6. e
7. d
8. b
9. j
10. g

## Stem-changing verbs

1. Vuelvo
2. Vuelves
3. Vuelve
4. Volvemos
5. Volvéis
6. Vuelven

1. Practico natación
2. Juego al rugby.
3. Podemos cantar en España.
4. Jugáis al fútbol.
5. ¿Por qué juegas al críquet?

## Compound sentences

1. My birthday's on the 11th of January, so I'm 48 years old.
2. I'm 87 and he's 87 too.
3. He plays rugby and tennis.
4. We don't go swimming.
5. We live in the city because the countryside is boring.
6. I don't go swimming because I can't swim.
7. When do you all play cricket?

1. Juego al tenis pero no puedo nadar.
2. Viven en Italia porque no les gustan los deportes.
3. ¿No puedes nadar?
4. Se llama Georgina también.
5. Así, ¿cómo te llamas?
6. No pueden jugar al ajedrez.
7. ¿Cuándo duermes?

## ¿Que opinas sobre los deportes?

1. ¿Que opinas sobre el rugby?
2. I love chess
3. No me gusta nada cantar.
4. I like sports a lot because they're lively.
5. ¿Te gusta nadar?
6. I don't like living in Boston; there's nothing to do.
7. Los niños son bonitos cuando cantan.
8. So, why can't you sing?
9. Le gusta el campo porque es bonito.
10. I don't like crying.

# 6 ¿Qué comes?

live version • discussion • edit chapter • comment • report an error

## Dialogue

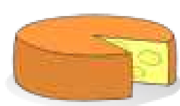
| Vocabulary | |
|---|---|
| Me he agotado | I've run out |
| Necesitar | To need |
| Zumo de | Juice of |

***Raúl***: Hola. ¿Qué compras?
***Sofía***: Hola, Raúl. Compro una barra de pan y una botella de leche.
***Raúl***: Vale. Así, ¿tomas leche y pan tostada para tu desayuno?
***Sofía***: Sí. Me he agotado. ¿Qué desayunas?
***Raúl***: Normalmente, como zumo de naranja y una manzana.
***Sofía***: Y ¿tienes la comida que necesitas?
***Raúl***: Sí. Adiós.
***Sofía***: ¡Hasta luego!

## Food and Drink



Pan (*m*)
(*French bread*, by *David Monniaux*)



Queso (*m*)



Huevo (*m*)
(*Freerange eggs*, by *Fir0002*)



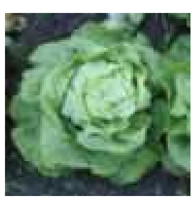
Arroz (*m*)
(*Brown rice*, by *Fir0002*)



Pasta (*f*)
(*EMS-Rotelle-CU-124553*, by *Chiefio*)



Tomate (*m*)
(*Tomato je*, by *Softeis*)



Lechuga (*f*)
(*Lettuce head batavia variety*, by *Rasbak*)



Pepino (*m*)



Zanahoria (*f*)



Patata (*f*)
(*Potatos cultivar Marabel*, by *Tilmann*)



Manzana (*f*)
(*Red Delicious*, by *Bangin*)



Plátano (*m*)



Naranja (*f*)



Pera (*f*)
(*PearPhoto*, by *FoeNyx*)



Uva (*f*)



Agua (*f*)
(*Stilles Mineralwasser*, by *W.J.Pilsak*)



Leche (*f*)
(*Milk glass*, by *Stefan Kühn*)



Vino (*m*)



Café (*m*)
(*Turkishcoffee*, by *Bertilvidet*)



Té (*m*)
(*Meissen-teacup pinkrose01*, by *Miya*)

## Notes

- *m* indicates that the noun is masculine (*el queso* — "the cheese"; *los plátanos* — "the bananas"), wheras *f* indicated feminine (*la lechuga* — "the lettuce"; *las uvas* — "the grapes")
- In South America, *papa* is used instead of *patata*.
- While *agua* is feminine, it takes the masculine articles *un* and *el*. For example, *el agua curiosa* ("the strange water") and *las aguas curiosas* ("the strange waters").
- *Con* means "with", *sin* means without (*café con leche* means "coffee with milk", *café sin leche* means "coffee without milk").
- Wine comes in two varieties, "red" and "white". In Spanish, they are *vino tinto* and *vino blanco*.

## Examples

- *Me gustan los huevos.*
  I like eggs.
- *No me gusta nada la lechuga.*
  I don't like lettuce at all.
- *Me encanta el té con leche.*
  I love tea with milk
- *Me gustan mucho las zanahorias, pero los pepinos son aburridos.*
  I like carrots a lot, but cucumbers are boring.

## What do you eat?

To ask what someone else eats, use *Qué* followed by a form of one of the verbs below (*¿Qué comes?* means "What do you eat?"). To ask what someone likes to eat, use *Qué te gusta* then any of the verbs below (*¿Qué te gusta comer?* means "What do you like to eat?").

**Spanish Verbs • ¿Qué comes?**
**Eating and Drinking • Comer y Beber**

| Español | Inglés |
|---|---|
| Comer | To eat |
| Beber | To drink |

| | |
|---|---|
| Tomar | To have (food/drink) |
| Desayunar | To (eat) breakfast |
| Almorzar | To (eat) lunch |
| Cenar | To dine (eat dinner) |

**Note**

All of these verbs are regular except *almorzar*, which is one of the UE Verbs we learnt about in the last chapter; *almuerzo, almuerzas, almuerza, almorzamos, almorzáis, almuerzan*.

**Examples**

- *¿Qué te gusta almorzar?*
  What do you like to eat for lunch?
- *Como naranjas y plátanos, pero no me gustan las peras.*
  I eat oranges and bananas, but I don't like pears.
- *Me gusta comer las uvas.*
  I like to eat grapes.
- *¿Bebes leche?*
  Do you drink milk?

## A bottle of wine

| Spanish Verbs • ¿Qué comes?<br>Eating and Drinking • Comer y Beber | |
|---|---|
| **Español** | **Inglés** |
| Algo de | Some |
| Un vaso de<br>Una copa de | A glass of |
| Una botella de | A bottle of |
| Una barra de | A loaf of |
| Un kilo de | A kilo of |
| Un kilo y medio de | One and a half kilos of |
| Un kilo y cuarto de | One and a quarter kilos of |
| Medio kilo de | Half a kilo of |
| Un cuarto de kilo de | A quarter of a kilo of |

**Notes**

- You will have noticed "some" on the list, but "unos/unas" is some! Yes, it would be *unas manzanas* ("some apples") but that only works for plurals. "Some bread" has to be translated as *algo de pan*.
- Also, there are two ways of saying "a glass of". *Copa* is for glasses with

a stem (mostly wine: *una copa de vino*), and *vaso* is used for without a stem.

- Obviously, in all these phrases, the *un* can be replaced with any number (*Dos vasos de leche* means "two glasses of milk").

### Examples

- *Tres botellas de vino tinto*
  Three bottles of red wine
- *Un medio kilo de arroz*
  Half a kilo of rice
- *Una barra de pan*
  A loaf of bread
- *Cinco kilos y media de patatas*
  Five and a half kilos of potatoes

## In the Shop

In Spanish, as in English, there are many ways of expressing what you would like to buy, some of which are listed below. You will also see some other useful words and phrases for when shopping for food.

**Spanish Verbs • ¿Qué comes?**
**I would like... • Me gustaría...**

| Español | Inglés |
|---|---|
| Quisiera | |
| Querría | I would like |
| Me gustaría | |
| Ahí está(n) | There you go; voila. |
| Comprar | To buy |
| La cuenta | The receipt |
| Costar | To cost |
| Una tienda | A shop |

### Notes

- *Comprar* is a totally regular verb (*compro, compras, compra, compramos, compráis, compran*).
- With *ahí está(n)*, with the *n* is for plural. Without is for singular.
- *Costar* is a O => UE verb (*cuesto, cuestas, cuesta, costamos, costáis, cuestan*), but obviously, you only use the third person.

Also, if you want to say "How much does it cost, you use *¿Cuánto cuesta(n)?* (*cuesta* is for singular things, *cuestan* for plurals, as seen

below).

### Examples

- *Quisiera una manzana, por favor.*
  I would like an apple, please.
- *Querría comprar una barra de pan.*
  I'd like to buy a loaf of bread.
- *Me gustaría comprar una botella de vino tinto, por favor.*
  I'd like to buy a bottle of red wine, please.
- *¿Cuánto cuestan las uvas?*
  How much do the grapes cost?
- *¿Cuánto cuesta un kilo de patatas?*
  What does a kilo of potatoes cost?

# Adjectives

## "E" and Consonant Adjectives

In Spanish, clearly not all adjectives end in "o" or "a". The good thing about these is that they stay the same, irrespective of gender.

- Adjectives ending in "e" add an "s" when in the plural.
- Adjectives ending in a consonant add an "es" when in the plural.

#### Notes

- When an adjective (or indeed a noun) ends in *z*, it changes to a *c* in plural, then adds the "es" (*feliz*/*felices* — "happy").

#### Examples

- *El hombre amable*
  The friendly man
- *La mujer amable*
  The friendly woman
- *Los niños amables*
  The friendly boys
- *Las niñas amables*
  The friendly girls
- *El hombre difícil*
  The difficult man
- *La mujer difícil*
  The difficult woman
- *Los niños difíciles*
  The difficult boys
- *Las niñas difíciles*
  The difficult girls

### Colours

Colours in Spanish are just adjectives, so they still have to agree and go after the noun. They are shown below.

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Qué comes?**
**Los colores • The colours**

| Inglés | | Español |
|---|---|---|
| Red | | Rojo |
| Orange | | Naranja |
| Yellow | | Amarillo |
| Green | | Verde |
| Blue | | Azul |
| Purple | | Morado |
| Brown | | Marrón |
| Pink | | Rosa |
| White | | Blanco |
| Grey | | Gris |
| Black | | Negro |

#### Notes

- All of these will function as nouns, if you add an article in front of them. For example, *el morado* means "the purple one".
- The plural form of *marrón* is *marrones* (without the accent); *las zanahorias marrones* means "the brown carrots".
- The colours *naranja* and *rosa* end in "a" even if they are applied to a masculine; *el coche naranja*, "the orange car"; *la casa rosa*, "the pink house"

#### Examples

- *La manzana verde*
  The green apple
- *Los huevos blancos*
  The white eggs
- *El queso amarillo*
  The yellow cheese
- *Las naranjas naranjas*
  The orange oranges

## Summary

In this lesson, you have learnt

- How to say some foods and drinks (*la lechuga; una manzana; la leche*).
- How to say you eat and drink things (*como, comes, come, comemos, coméis, comen*).
- How to say some simple quantities (*un kilo de patatas; una copa de vino tinto*)
- What to say in a shop (*quisiera; querría; la cuenta*).
- How to form adjectives that don't end in "O" or "A" (*la tienda verde; los quesos azules*)

You should now do the exercise related to each section (found in the next section), and translate the dialogue at the top before moving on.

# Exercises

live version • discussion • edit exercises • add an exercise (answer) • comment

The answers can be found in the next section. Also, try translating the dialogue at the top of the lesson.

## Food and Drink

Match the English to the Spanish.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Un pepino | a. Water |
| 2. Queso | b. The carrots |
| 3. Una manzana | c. Rice |
| 4. Las peras | d. White wine |
| 5. Té | e. An egg |
| 6. Las zanahorias | f. A cucumber |
| 7. Un huevo | g. Tea |
| 8. Agua | h. Cheese |
| 9. Arroz | i. The pears |
| 10. Vino blanco | j. An apple |

## What do you eat?

- Conjugate the verb *beber* ("to drink") and *cenar* ("to dine") below:
    1. .............
    2. .............
    3. .............
    4. .............
    5. .............
    6. .............

1. .............
2. .............
3. .............
4. .............
5. .............
6. .............

## A bottle of wine

Match up the following to make sentences that make sense.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Un kilo y media de... | a. ...vino tinto |
| 2. Algo de... | b. ...leche |
| 3. Una copa de... | c. ...patatas |
| 4. Un vaso de... | d. ...pan |
| 5. Una barra de... | e. ...pasta |

## In the shop

Pretend that you are a customer in a shop. In the following dialogue, fill in your part.

*Buenos días.*
.........................
*Muy bien, gracias. ¿Qué quisieras?*
.........................
*Vale. Ahí están.*
.........................
*Cuestan tres euros.*
.........................
*¡Adiós!*

## Adjectives

- Correct the following sentences.
  - Ahí está tres tomates verde.
  - Los mujeres son difíciles.
  - Me gusta hombres amable.
  - Odie pepinos.
  - No les gustan comer patatas con queso.
- Translate the following between Spanish and English.
  - I hate eating tomatoes: they're boring.
  - No toma queso o leche porque es vegano. [ vegano = vegan ]
  - I don't drink milk because it's white.
  - ¿Querrías comprar una manzana?
  - Does she like pasta with tomatoes and carrots?

# Exercise answers

live version • discussion • edit answers • add an answer (exercise) • comment

## Food and Drink

1. f) A cucumber
2. h) Cheese
3. j) An apple
4. i) The pears
5. g) Tea
6. b) The carrots
7. e) An egg
8. a) Water
9. c) Rice
10. d) Red wine

## What do you eat?

1. Bebo
2. Bebes
3. Bebe
4. Bebemos
5. Bebéis
6. Beben

1. Ceno
2. Cenas
3. Cena
4. Cenamos
5. Cenáis
6. Cenan

## A bottle of wine

1. c) Un kilo y media de patatas
2. e) Algo de pasta
3. a) Una copa de vino tinto
4. b) Un vaso de leche
5. d) Una barra de pan

## In the shop

*Buenos días.*

Buenos días. ¿Qué tal?
*Muy bien, gracias. ¿Qué quisieras?*
Quisiera seis huevos. [ can be anything, so long as it's plural ]
*Vale. Ahí están.*
¿Cuánto cuestan?
*Cuestan tres euros.*
Gracias. Adiós.
*¡Adiós!*

## Adjectives

- Ahí está**n** tres tomates verde**s**.
- L**a**s mujeres son difíciles.
- Me gusta**n** hombres amable**s**.
- Odi**a** pepinos.
- No les gusta**-** comer patatas con queso.

- Odio comer las patatas: son aburridas.
- He doesn't have cheese or milk because he's vegan.
- No bebo leche porque es blanca.
- Would you like to buy an apple?
- ¿Le gusta pasta con tomates y zanahorias?

# 7 ¿Qué hora es?

live version • discussion • edit chapter • comment • report an error

## Dialogue

| Vocabulary | |
|---|---|
| Luego | Then |
| Salgo | I leave |

***Raúl***: ¡Hola Sofía! ¿Qué hora es?
***Sofía:*** Son las ocho y cuarto.
***Raúl***: Gracias. ¿Qué haces normalmente por la mañana?
***Sofía***: Me levanto a las siete. Luego, me ducho y tomo mi desayuno. Usualmente, salgo a las ocho.
***Raúl***: Ah, vale. Así, ¿cuándo almuerzas?
***Sofía***: Suelo almorzar a la una.
***Raúl***: Claro. ¡Adiós!
***Sofía***: ¡Hasta luego!

## Telling the time

Telling the time is easy in Spanish, and very similar to English. You use this construction:

**Son las [hours] y [minutes]**

So, *Son las tres y veinte* would mean "It's twenty past three". To ask the time, you just use the question *¿Qué hora es?* (literally: "What hour is it?"). However, this only works for times up to half-past the hour. How do you say "It's twenty **to** three", I hear you cry? For this, you have to use *menos* (meaning "less") instead of *y* (*Son las cuatro menos diez* means "It's ten to four".

Other typical time-telling phrases are depicted in the table below.

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Qué hora es?**
**El tiempo • The time**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| a.m. | de la mañana |
| p.m. | de la tarde |
| It's half-past [hour] | Son las [hour] y media |
| It's quarter-past [hour] | Son las [hour] y cuarto |
| It's quarter-to [hour] | Son las [hour] menos cuarto |

### Notes

- If there aren't any minutes, just say *son las cinco* ("It's 5 o'clock") or *son las once* ("It's 11 o'clock").
- Remember: *son* means "they are", so *son las...* only works for numbers greater than one. To say "it's one o'clock", you have to say *Es la una*.

### Examples

- *Son las ocho*
  It's 8 o'clock
- *Son las nueve y media*
  It's half-past nine
- *Son las seis menos cuarto*
  It's quarter-to six
- *Son las dos y veinte de la mañana*
  It's 2:20 a.m.

## When?

So, you now know how to tell the time in Spanish. Now let's use it to describe when something happens. To do this, you use *a las* followed by the time as described above (*a las tres* means "at 3 o'clock"). But what if you don't know a specific time? What about just "In the evening"? Just use *por la*, followed by one of the entries in the table (*por la noche* means "at night"):

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Qué hora es?**
**Los tiempos del día • The times of the day**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| Morning | Mañana |
| Afternoon | Tarde<br>Evening |
| Night | Noche |

### Notes

- Since it's always "por la", this means that these times-of-day are all feminine.

### Examples

- *A las ocho de la mañana, tomo mi desayuno.*
  At 8:00am, I eat breakfast.
- *Por la tarde, le gusta ver la tele.*

In the evening, He likes watching TV.

- *Por la noche, les gusta mucho beber leche.*
  At night,they love drinking milk.

# Time-related Adverbs

It's all very well knowing how to say that you do things at a particular time, but what about more habitual actions? What do you do usually? Normally? Sometimes?

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Qué hora es?**
**El tiempo • The time**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| Usually | Usualmente |
| Normally | Normalmente |
| Often | A menudo |
| Sometimes | A veces |
| Occasionally | De vez en cuando<br>Ocasionalmente |
| Rarely | Raramente |
| Soler | To be in the habit of |

## Notes

- You should notice that all the words ending in "ly" in English end in *mente* in Spanish. To turn an adjective into an adverb: take the feminine form of the adjective, then add *mente*.
  - Thus, *normal*, *raro*, *ocasional* and *usual* are all adjectives.
  - Also, *ruidosamente*, *tranquilamente*, etc, are adverbs (you met *tranquilo* and *ruidoso* in lesson 4...)
- *Soler* is a UE stem-changing verb (*suelo, sueles, suele, solemos, soléis, suelen*), and it is followed by the infinitive (*Suelo comer queso con pan*, meaning "I usually eat cheese with bread").

## Examples

- *A veces, bebemos vino tinto, pero nunca vino blanco.*
  Sometimes, we drink red wine, but never white wine.
- *Suelo vivir en pisos; vivir en una casa es muy difícil.*
  I usually live in flats; living in a house is really difficult.
- *De vez en cuando, juego al ajedrez, pero usualmente, practico judo.*
  Sometimes, I play chess, but usually I do judo.
- *Normalmente a las cinco de la tarde, juego al futból.*
  Normally at 5pm, I play football.

## Reflexive verbs

Reflexive verbs are verbs where the subject and object are the same. "To wash oneself" or "to get oneself up". In Spanish, we do this by using a **reflexive pronoun** before the verb. We've already met these relfexive pronouns, along with a reflexive verb in the first lesson: *llamarse* ("to call oneself"). So, here are the reflexive pronouns:

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Qué hora es?**
**Reflexive pronouns • Pronombres reflexivos**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| Myself | Me |
| Yourself | Te |
| Himself/Herself/Itself | Se |
| Ourselves | Nos |
| Yourselves | Os |
| Themselves | Se |

So, here is an example, using the verb *lavarse* ("to wash oneself"):

**Spanish Verb • ¿Qué hora es?**
**Lavarse • To wash oneself**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| I wash myself | Me lavo |
| You wash yourself | Te lavas |
| He/she/it washes himself/herself/itself | Se lava |
| We wash ourselves | Nos lavamos |
| You wash yourselves | Os laváis |
| They wash themselves | Se lavan |

So, now that know how to conjugate them, it'd be useful to give you some examples:

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Qué hora es?**
**Relfexive verbs • Verbos reflexivos**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| Levantarse | To get (oneself) up |
| Ducharse | To shower (oneself) |
| Bañarse | To bathe (oneself) |
| Peinarse | To comb one's hair |
| Maquillarse | To put one's make-up on |
| Relajarse | To relax (oneself) |

### Notes

- These are *very* similar to the indirect object pronouns used with *gustar*. Make sure you don't get them mixed up.
- When in the infinitive, the reflexive pronoun goes on the end of the verb as a suffix. For example, *me gusta ducharme* means "I like showering".

### Examples

- *Por la mañana, me maquillo y me peino.*
  In the morning, I put my make-up on and comb my hair.
- *¿Cuándo te bañas?*
  When do you bathe?
- *A las ocho de la mañana, nos levantamos.*
  At 8am, we get up.
- *Nunca nos bañamos por la mañana; nos gusta ducharnos.*
  We never have a bath in the morning; we like to have a shower.
- *Me encanta bañarme por la noche - es muy tranquilo.*
  I love having a bath in the evening - it's very quiet.
- *Ocasionalmente, se ducha por la mañana, pero usualmente, le gusta bañarse por la tarde.*
  Ocassionally, he showers in the morning, but usually, he likes to have a bath in the afternoon.
- *A las nueve de la tarde, me gusta mucho relajarme. Normalmente, bebo vino.*
  At 9pm, I like to relax. Normally, I drink wine.

## Summary

In this lesson, you have learnt

- How to ask for the time (*¿Qué hora es?*)
- How to tell the time (*Son las cuatro y media; es la una menos cuarto*)
- How to say the times of the day (*por la manana; tarde; a las tres y diez*)
- Various adverbs (*ocasionalmente; normalmente; de vez en cuando; a menudo*)
- How to use reflexive verbs (*me baño; te relajas; se ducha; nos lavamos; os lavantáis; se maquillan*)

You should now do the exercise related to each section (found in the next section), and translate the dialogue at the top before moving on to lesson eight.

## Exercises

live version • discussion • edit exercises • add an exercise (answer) • comment

The answers can be found in the next section. Also, try translating the dialogue at the top of the lesson.

## Telling the time

Write the following times in full Spanish.

1. 3:00
2. 4:00
3. 2:25
4. 9:10
5. 10:30
6. 6:15
7. 1:35
8. 7:45
9. 1:15am
10. 8:55pm

## Time-related adverbs

Translate the following from English to Spanish and vice versa.

1. Normalmente, cenamos a las siete.
2. Occasionally, I play football, but I really like rugby.
3. ¿Juegas al ajedrez a menudo?
4. Sometimes I eat lettuce, but I never eat tomatoes.
5. Por la noche, me gusta mucho comer arroz.
6. I rarely have lunch at 1pm.
7. Usualmente, almuerza a las dos.
8. I usually play tennis at 3pm.

## Reflexive verbs

Fill in the gaps in the following text. You might not need to put anything in the gap.

> *Hola. (1)____ llamo Milagros, y tengo dieciséis años. (2)____ vivo en un piso grande en Madríd, en España. Normalmente, (3)____ la mañana, (4)____ levanto a las seis (5)____ media. Luego, (6)____ peino, y desayuno con Rosa (mi hermana). Después, (7)____ maquillamos. Nunca (8)____ duchamos por (9)___ mañana - me gusta bañarme por la noche.*
> *Usualmente, a (10)____ cuatro (11)____ la tarde, practicamos (12)____ la natación. (13)____ gusta mucho nadar. Por la tarde, (14)____ relajo: me gusta leer, (15)____ ver la tele, pero usualmente, no hay nada (16)____ hacer.*

# Exercise answers

live version • discussion • edit answers • add an answer (exercise) • comment

## Dialogue

***Raúl***: Hi Sofía! What's the time?
***Sofía***: It's 8:15.
***Raúl***: Thanks.What do you normally do in the morning?
***Sofía***: I get up at 7:00. Then, I have a shower, do my make-up and eat breakfast. Usually, I leave at 8:00.
***Raúl***: Ah, ok. So, when you you have lunch?
***Sofía***: I normally have lunch at 1:00.
***Raúl***: Ok. Goodbye!
***Sofía***: See you soon!

## Telling the time

1. Son las tres.
2. Son las cuatro.
3. Son las dos y veinticinco.
4. Son las nueve y diez.
5. Son las diez y media.
6. Son las seis y cuarto.
7. Son las dos menos veinticinco.
8. Son las ocho menos cuarto.
9. Es la una y cuarto de la mañana.
10. Son las nueve menos cinco de la noche.

## Time-related adverbs

1. Normally, we have dinner at 7:00.
2. De vez en cuando, juego al futból, pero me gusta mucho el rugby.
3. Do you often play chess?
4. A veces, como lechuga, pero nunca como tomates.
5. At night, I really like eating rice.
6. Almuerzo raramente a la una.
7. Usually, he has lunch at 2:00.
8. Suelo jugar al tenis a las tres de la tarde.

## Reflexive verbs

*Hola. (1)____ llamo Milagros, y tengo dieciséis años. (2)____ vivo en un piso grande en Madríd, en España. Normalmente, (3)____ la mañana, (4)____*

*levanto a las seis (5)____ media. Luego, (6)____ peino, y desayuno con Rosa (mi hermana). Después, (7)____ maquillamos. Nunca (8)____ duchamos por (9)___ mañana - me gusta bañarme por la noche.*
*Usualmente, a (10)____ cuatro (11)____ la tarde, practicamos (12)____ la natación. (13)____ gusta mucho nadar. Por la tarde, (14)____ relajo: me gusta leer, (15)____ ver la tele, pero usualmente, no hay nada (16)____ hacer.*

1. Me
2. -
3. Por
4. Me
5. Y
6. Me
7. Nos
8. Nos
9. La
10. Las
11. De
12. -
13. Nos
14. Me
15. -
16. Para

# 8 ¿Dónde vas a ir?

live version • discussion • edit chapter • comment • report an error

## Dialogue

***Raúl***: Hola Sofía. La semana que viene, voy a ir a Italia.
***Sofía***: ¿Cómo vas a ir? ¿En tren?
***Raúl***: No. Odio los trenes - son muy ruidosos.
***Sofía***: Claro. Prefiero los aviónes también.
***Raúl***: Usualmente, voy a Irlanda pero tengo un billete para Italia.

**Vocabulary**

| | |
|---|---|
| para | for |
| otro | other |
| tomarme un mes libre | take myself a month off work |

***Sofía***: Así, ¿vas a comprar un otro billete?
***Raúl***: No - Italia es buena también. Puedo tomar el sol y experimentar la cultura nativa.
***Sofía***: ¿Cuánto tiempo vas a pasar allí?
***Raúl***: Dos semanas. Quiero pasar un mes, pero no puedo tomarme un mes libre.
***Sofía***: Entiendo. ¡Hasta luego!

## The Simple Future tense

Expressing what you're going to do in the future is simple in Spanish, and the same as in English. You use this construction:

**[Ir] a [infinitive]**

Let's look at this more closely. First, you must conjugate the (sadly irregular) verb *ir* (meaning "to go"), followed by *a* (meaning "to"). Then you have the infinitive of the verb you are going to do. So, *voy a comer* means "I'm going to eat". It's as simple as that!

*Ir* is conjugated thus:

**Spanish Verb • ¿Dónde vas a ir?**
**Ir • To go**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| I go | Voy |
| You go | Vas |
| He/She/It goes | Va |
| We go | Vamos |
| You all go | Vais |
| They go | Van |

### Notes

- For reflexive verbs, you have two options for where to put the reflexive pronoun. You can either have it before *ir* (*me voy a bañar*, meaning "I'm going to have a bath") or as a suffix of the infinitive (*voy a bañarme*, meaning "I'm going to have a bath"). It doesn't matter which you choose.

### Examples

- *Voy a cenar a las ocho*
  I'm going to have dinner at 8:00.
- *¿Vas a jugar al futból con Paulo?*
  Are you going to play football with Paulo?
- *Va a ducharse por la tarde.*
  She's going to have a shower in the evening.
- *Vamos a ir a Francia; nos vamos a relajar.*
  We're going to go to France; We're going to relax.
- *Por la noche, van a jugar al ajedrez.*
  At night, they're going to play chess.

## In the future...

Now that we know how to express future actions, it'd be great to be able to say when we're going to do them. Here are a few key expressions for saying when something is goig to happen.

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Dónde vas a ir?**
**In the future... • En el futuro...**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| Tomorrow | Mañana |
| Tomorrow morning | Mañana por la mañana |
| The day after tomorrow | Pasado mañana |
| Next week | La semana que viene<br>La semana próxima |
| Next month | El mes que viene |

| | |
|---|---|
| | El mes próximo |
| Next year | El año que viene<br>El año próximo |
| In the future | En el futuro |

## Notes

- Notice *viene* in some of the phrases. This is from the E=>IE stem-changing verb *venir*, meaning "to come". So, literally, these phrases mean "the week that comes" (*la semana que viene*) or "the year that comes" (*el año que viene*). This also means that you have to conjugate it when you're talking in the past tense: "The year that came", but don't worry about that for quite some time yet.
- *Mañana por la mañana* means "tomorrow morning". In the same vein, *mañana por la tarde* means "tomorrow afternoon" and *mañana por la noche* means "tomorrow night".

## Examples

- *Manaña por la tarde, voy a jugar al tenis.*
  Tomorrow afternoon, I'm going to play tennis.
- *El año próximo, vamos a ir a Francia.*
  Next year, we're going to go to France.
- *En el futuro, me gustaría vivir en el campo.*
  In the future, I would like to live in the countryside.
- *¿Vas a tener ocho años el mes que viene?*
  Are you going to be eight years-old next month?
- *¿Vamos a cenar a las siete y media la semana próxima?*
  Are we going to have dinner at 7:30 next week?
- *Las mujeres van a vivir en un piso en noviembre.*
  The women are going to live in a flat in November.

# Holidays

Grab your swimming trunks: you're off to the south coast of Spain!

## Journey

So, when, where are how are you going to go? Look at the following phrase, explained below.

**El año próximo, voy a ir a España en avión.**

This is made up of various parts:

- Firstly, we have the time expression.
- Then, *ir* ("to go") in the simple future tense.
- Then *a España*, meaning "to Spain" - the location.
- Then *en avión*, meaning *by aeroplane*. Literally, this means "in aeroplane", as *en* means "in".

You have all of the vocabulary here, except for the modes of transport, some of which are below.



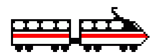
Autocar (*m*)



Avión (*m*)
*(Air Pullmantur 747, by Antti Havukainen)*



Coche (*m*)



Tren (*m*)



Barco (*m*)

### Examples

- *¿Vas a ir a Alemania en coche?*
  Are you going to go to Germany by car?
- *¿Cómo vamos a ir a Galés? ¿En autocar?*
  How are we going to go to Wales? By coach?
- *Normalmente, voy en tren, pero el mes que viene, voy a ir en barco.*
  Normally, I go by train, but next month, I'm going to go by boat.
- *Van a ir a los Estados Unidos en avión.*
  They're going to go to the USA by plane.

## For how long?

To say how long you're going to spend somewhere (or doing something), you use the verb *pasar* (meaning "to spend", as in time). It is a perfectly regular verb (*paso, pasas, pasa, pasamos, pasáis, pasan*). You would then follow it by a timespan (*pasamos dos semanas en Irlanda* means "we spend two weeks in Ireland").

To ask how long someone else is going to spend somewhere, you use *cuánto tiempo* ("how much time") followed by *pasar*. *¿Cuánto tiempo van a pasar en Inglaterra?* means "How long are they going to spend in England?".

### Examples

- *Vais a pasar un mes en Nueva Zelanda.*
  You're all going to spend a month in New Zealand.
- *Normalmente, ¿cuánto tiempo pasas en Canadá?*
  Normally, how much time do you spend in Canada?
- *¿Dónde voy a pasar el mes que viene? ¿Los Estados Unidos?*

Where am I going to spend the next month? America?

## Accommodation

To say "to stay" in Spanish, you use the reflexive verb *alojarse*, which is regular (*me alojo, te alojas, se aloja, nos alojamos, os alojáis, se alojan*). Then, you use *en* (meaning "in"), then the type of accommodation, as shown in the table below.

However, I hear you cry, what if you're already in Spain? How do you ask for accomodation? Below are a few useful phrases for asking for accommodation...


Reception desk at a hotel.

- *¿Tienes cuartos libres?*
  Do you have any free rooms?
- *¿Cuánto cobra por noche?*
  How much does it cost per night?
- *¿Puedes recomendarme un hotel barato?*
  Can you recommend a cheap hotel?
- *¿Se puede fumar en el cuarto?*
  Can you smoke in the room?

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Dónde vas a ir?**
**Alojamiento • Accommodation**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| A single room | Una habitación individual |
| A double room | Una habitación doble |
| A family room | Una habitación familiar |
| A hotel | Un hotel |
| A youth hostel | Un albergue juvenil |
| A villa | Un chalet |
| A camp site | Un cámping |

## Notes

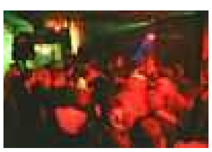
- A "camp site" is *un cámping* (remember the accent), "to go camping" is *ir de cámping* and "a tent" is *una tienda*.
- When in plural, *habitación* loses the accent (*una habitación, dos habitaciones*).

## Examples

- *El año que viene, vamos a ir de cámping en Francia.*
  Net year, we're going to go camping in Francia.
- *La semana próxima, voy a pasar un día en un albergue juvenil.*
  Next week, I'm going to spend a day in a youth hostel.
- *Normalmente, cuando van a España, se alojan en un chalet, pero el año próximo, van a alojarse en un hotel.*
  Normally, when they go to Spain, they stay in a villa, but next year, their going to stay in a hotel.
- *¿Tienes habitaciones dobles libres?*
  Do you have any free double rooms?
- *¿Cuánto cobra por noche en un habitación singular? ¿Se puede fumar allí?*
  How much does a single room cost per night? Are you allowed to smoke there?
- *Puedes recomendarme un hotel barato que tiene habitaciones familares libres?*
  Can you recommend a cheap hotel that has free family rooms?

## Activities

Right. So you've arrived and unpacked. What now? How are you going to spend your time? Obviously, you could *jugar al futból* ("play football") or *beber vino* ("drink wine"), but clearly there are more activities than just these...



Irse de juerga



Tomar el sol



Nadar

What about more general things? Why do you want to go there? What do you want to get out of the trip? To say "in order to", you use *para* (meaning "for"), followed by the infinitive.

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Dónde vas a ir?**
**¿Porqué vas allí? Why go there?**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| Experimentar una cultura diferente | To experience a different culture |
| Probar la comida nativa | To try the local food |
| Aprender el idioma | To learn the language |

### Notes

- There are quite a few new verbs here. Luckily, most are regular...
  - *Sacar* is regular (*saco, sacas, saca, sacamos, sacáis, sacan*).
  - *Tomar* is regular (*tomo, tomas, toma, tomamos, tomáis, toman*).
  - *Irse* is explained in more detail below.
  - *Bailar* is regular (*bailo, bailas, baila, bailamos, bailáis, bailan*).
  - *Nadar* is regular (*nado, nadas, nada, nadamos, nadáis, nadan*).
  - *Experimentar* is regular (*experimento, experimentas, experimenta, experimentamos, experimentáis, experimentan*).
  - *Probar* is an O=>UE stem-changing verb (*pruebo, pruebas, prueba, probamos, probáis, prueban*).
  - *Aprender* is regular (*aprendo, aprendes, aprende, aprendemos, aprendéis, aprenden*).
- *Irse* is quite complicated. It's the same *ir* as described above (*voy, vas, va, vamos, vais, van*), but the *se* means that it's reflexive too, so it uses the reflexive pronouns learnt last lesson. Thus, it's conjugated: *me voy, te vas, se va, nos vamos, os vais, se van*.
- With the nouns mentioned here, most of the genders are obvious. However, watch out for *idioma* and *foto*, since they have the opposite genders to what you would expect. *Idioma* is masculine and *Foto* is feminine.
- Obviously, *nativo* and *diferente* are adjectives. Another useful adjective to use in these phrases is *nuevo*, meaning "new".

### Examples

- *El mes próximo, voy a ir a Ibiza para irme de juerga.*
  Next month, I'm going to go to Ibiza to go clubbing.
- *Cuando en Francia, puedo rejarme - me encanta nadar y tomar el sol.*
  When in France, I can relax - I love swimming and sunbathing.
- *¿Por qué te gustaría ir a España? ¿Para aprender el idioma?*
  Why would you like to go to Spain? To learn the language?
- *Van a ir a Grecia en noviembre. Les gusta probar comidas nuevas y experimentar culturas diferentes.*
  They're going to go to Greece in November. They like trying new foods and experiencing different cultures.
- *Cuando vamos a Inglaterra, nunca sacamos fotos buenas.*
  When we go to England, we never take good photos.
- *¿Os gusta bailar y iros de juerga?*
  Do you all like dancing and going clubbing?

## Stem-changing Verbs

The second type of irregular verb is another **stem-changing verb**. This time, the *e* changes to *ie* in the "I", "you", "he/she/it" and "they" forms. An example (*querer*, meaning "to want") is written in the table below.

| Spanish Verb • ¿Dónde vas a ir?<br>Querer • To want | |
|---|---|
| **Inglés** | **Español** |
| I | Qu**ie**ro |
| You | Qu**ie**res |
| He/She/It | Qu**ie**re |
| We | Queremos |
| You all | Queréis |
| They | Qu**ie**ren |

Other verbs that follow this pattern

- *entender* ("to understand"): *entiendo, entiendes, entiende, entendemos, entendéis, entienden*.
- *empezar* ("to start"): *empiezo, empiezas, empieza, empezamos, empezáis, empiezan*.
- *preferer* ("to prefer"): *prefiero, prefieres, prefiere, preferemos, preferéis, prefieren*.
- *pensar* ("to think"): *pienso, piensas, piensa, pensamos, pensáis, piensan*.

## Notes

- *Querer* can be followed by the infinitive (*quiero empezar* means "I want to start").
- Remember *tener*? Well, that is a stem changing verb too: *tengo, tienes, tiene, tenemos, tenéis, tienen*!
- *Pensar* is normally followed by *que*, meaning "to think that".

## Examples

- *Quiero almorzar a las dos menos cuarto.*

  I want to have lunch at 1:45.
- *Usualmente, vamos a Rusia en noviembre, pero Juan prefiere ir a España: quiere aprender el idioma.*

  Usually, we go to Russia en november, but Juan prefers going to Spain; he wants to learn the language.
- *Pasado mañana, vais a cenar en el hotel. ¿Entendéis?*

  The day after tomorrow, you're going to dine in the hotel. Do you all understand?
- *Cuando voy a Nueva Zelanda, quiero alojarme en un albergue juvenil, pero Santiago prefiere los chaletes.*

When I go to New Zealand, I want to stay in a youth hostel, but Santiago prefers villas.

- *Entiendo que se puede fumar en las habitaciones individuales, ¿no?*

  I understand you can smoke in the single rooms, right?

- *¿Piensas que las mujeres van a ser amables?*

  Do you think the women are going to be nice?

# Summary

In this lesson, you have learnt

- How to form the simple future tense in Spanish (*voy a comer; vais a almorzar; van a ir*)
- How to say various future time phrases (*pasado mañana; mañana por la noche; en el futuro*)
- How to say when, where and how you're going on holiday (*el mes que viene, vamos a ir a Irlanda en autocar*)
- How to say for how long you're going to stay (*voy a pasar un mes; pasa una semana*)
- How to say what sort of accomodation you'll be in (*un cámping; un albergue junenil; voy a alojarme en una habitación familiar*)
- How to ask for accommodation (*¿Tienes cuartos libres?; ¿Cuánto cobra por noche?*)
- How to say various holiday activities (*me voy de juerga; bailan; probar comidas nuevas*)
- How to form I=>IE stem-changing verbs (*quiero; entendemos; cierran*)

You should now do the exercise related to each section (found in the next section), and translate the dialogue at the top before moving on to lesson nine.

# Exercises

live version • discussion • edit exercises • add an exercise (answer) • comment

The answers can be found in the next section. Also, try translating the dialogue at the top of the lesson.

## The Simple Future tense

Put the following into the simple future tense.

1. Como a las seis.
2. Juegan al fútbol.

3. Almuerza a las seis.
4. Me peino a las tres.
5. Vivimos en un piso en Inglaterra.
6. Se llama Miguel.
7. ¿Duermes a la una?
8. Sois de Escocia.
9. Tengo doce años.

## In the future...

Put the following in chonological order.

1. Pasado mañana
2. El año próximo
3. La semana que viene
4. Mañana por la noche
5. El mes que viene
6. En el futuro
7. Mañana por la mañana

## Holidays

Fill in the gaps in the following text. You might not need to put anything in the gap.

*El año (1)____ viene, voy (2)____ ir (3)____ México en tren. Voy a (4)____ dos semanas allí. Normalmente, paso solamente una semana, pero (5)____ gustaría (6)____ relajarme totalmente.*
*Voy a alojarme en (7)____ chalet familiar con hombres amables que (8)____ en (9)____ Estados Unidos también. El chalet cobra (10)____ veinte euros (11)____ noche.*
*Cuando allí, hay (12)____ para hacer. Vamos a tomar (13)____ sol durante el día, y (14)____ la noche, vamos a bailar y (15)____ de juerga. También, (16)____ encanta la comida allí - los huevos (17)____ fantásticos. (18)____ a cenar en un restaurante diferente cada noche.*
*Finalmente, (19)____ voy a ir a México porque quiero aprender (20)____ idioma - español es fantástica.*

## Stem-Changing Verbs

Comnjugate the following verbs in the present tense.

1. Pensar
    1. .............
    2. .............

    3. .............
    4. .............
    5. .............
    6. .............
2. Tener
    1. .............
    2. .............
    3. .............
    4. .............
    5. .............
    6. .............
3. The following are all verbs you have learnt. Say if they are stem-changing, or not, and say if they're E=>IE or O/U=>UE.
    1. Jugar
    2. Comer
    3. Almorzar
    4. Querer
    5. Vivir
    6. Cenar
    7. Entender
    8. Poder

## Exercise answers

live version • discussion • edit answers • add an answer (exercise) • comment

### Dialogue

***Raúl***: Hi Sofía. Next week, I'm going to go to Italy.
***Sofía***: How are you going to get there? By train?
***Raúl***: No. I hate trains; they're very noisy.
***Sofía***: Of course. I prefer airplanes, too.
***Raúl***: Usually I go to Ireland, but I have a ticket for Italy.
***Sofía***: So, are you going to buy another ticket?
***Raúl***: No, Italy is good too. I can sunbathe and experience the native culture.
***Sofía***: How much time are you going to spend there?
***Raúl***: Two weeks. I'd like to spend a month, but I can't take myself a month off work.
***Sofía***: I understand. See you later!

### The Simple Future tense

1. Voy a comer a las seis.
2. Van a jugar al fútbol.

3. Va a almorzar a las seis.
4. Voy a peinarme a las tres.
5. Vamos a vivir en un piso en Inglaterra.
6. Va a llamarse Miguel.
7. ¿Vas a dormir a la una?
8. Vais a ser de Escocia.
9. Voy a tener doce años.

## In the future...

1. Mañana por la mañana
2. Mañana por la noche
3. Pasado mañana
4. La semana que viene
5. El mes que viene
6. El año próximo
7. En el futuro

## Holidays

1. que
2. a
3. a
4. pasar
5. me
6. un
7. viven
8. los
9. por
10. para
11. el
12. por
13. irnos
14. me
15. son
16. voy
17. el

## Stem-Changing Verbs

Comnjugate the following verbs in the present tense.

1. Pensar
    1. Pienso
    2. Piensas
    3. Piensa

        4. Pensamos
        5. Pensáis
        6. Piensan
2. Tener
    1. Tengo
    2. Tienes
    3. Tiene
    4. Tenemos
    5. Tenéis
    6. Tienen
3. The following are all verbs you have learnt. Say if they are stem-changing, or not, and say if they're E=>IE or O/U=>UE.
    1. U=>UE stem changing verb
    2. Regular verb
    3. O=>UE stem changing verb
    4. I=>IE stemn changing verb
    5. Regular verb
    6. Regular verb
    7. I=>IE stem changing verb
    8. O=>UE stem changing verb

# 9 ¿Cuál es tu trabajo?

live version • discussion • edit chapter • comment • report an error

## Dialogue

| Vocabulary | |
|---|---|
| clientes | customers |

***Raúl***: Hola, Sofía. ¿Cuál es tu trabajo?
***Sofía***: Trabajo en una tienda.
***Raúl***: Vale.
***Sofía***: Y tú, ¿cuál es tu trabajo?
***Raúl***: Ah, soy profesor de inglés.
***Sofía***: ¡Qué bueno! ¿Hablas inglés nativamente?
***Raúl***: No, me encanta aprender idiomas.
***Sofía***: Sí, quiero aprender el inglés para mi trabajo, también. Siempre hay clientes que quieren hablar en inglés. Es muy dfícil.
***Rául***: Sí, entiendo. ¡Adiós!

## Jobs and ocupations

In Spanish, to say someone's job, you use *ser* ("to be"), followed by the name of the job (some of which are given below). You use no articles - "I am dentist" (*Soy dentista*), rather than "I am a dentist" like in English. To ask what someone else does for a living, you use the phrase *¿Cuál es tu trabajo?* (the name of this lesson).

So, some jobs:

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Cuál es tu trabajo?**
**Trabajos • Jobs**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| Electrician | Electricista |
| Plumber | Plomero (*m*) or Plomera (*f*) |
| Builder | Constructor (*m*) or Constructora (*f*) |
| Teacher | Profesor (*m*) or Profesora (*f*) |
| Lawyer | Abogado (*m*) or Abogada (*f*) |
| Doctor | Médico (*m*) or Médica (*f*) |
| Dentist | Dentista |
| Engineer | Ingeniero (*m*) or Ingeniera (*f*) |
| Chef | Cocinero (*m*) or Cocinera (*f*) |

### Notes

- For some of the above jobs, there are two options: one for males and one for females. For *electricista* and *dentista*, there is no difference between the genders. Even men can be *dentistas*.

### Examples

- *Es dentista.*
  He's a dentist.
- *¿Vas a ser médico?*
  Are you going to be a doctor?
- *Quiero ser abogada, pero cuesta mucho.*
  I want to be a lawyer, but it costs a lot.
- *Son profesores de español así qué hablan español muy bien.*
  They're Spanish teachers so they speak Spanish really well.
- *¿Cuál es tu trabajo? ¿Eres electricista?*
  What do you work as? Are you an electrician?

## A Few Important Words

At this point, we really need to go through a few important words that have been overlooked in previous lessons, haven't really got a home, or have generally not got much air-time. These are really important, and immediately raise your level of Spanish if you use them.

**Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Cuál es tu trabajo?**
**Palabritos • Little words**

| Inglés | Español |
|---|---|
| Too | Demasiado |
| Today | Hoy |
| Now | Ahora |
| In order to | Para |
| A lot | Mucho |
| That | Que |
| How | Qué |
| Currently | Actualmente |
| Always | Siempre |

### Notes

- *Demasiado* means "too" as in "I am too nice" (*Soy demasiado amable*). It also means "too much" or "too many", as in "It costs too much" (*Cuesta demasiado*) or "It has too many rooms" (*Tiene demasiadas habitaciones*). When it's used as a sort of adjective, it has to agree with the noun.
- *Para*, in the sense "in order to" is always followed by the infinitive. *Voy a ir a francia para relajarme* means "I'm going to France in order to relax".
- *Mucho* means "a lot" ("It has a lot of rooms" - *tiene muchas habitaciones*), but also "many" ("I live in many different houses" - *vivo en muchas casas diferentes*). Like *demasiado*, it has to agree with the noun it describes.
- *Qué* means "how" only in the sense of "How fantastic!", *¡Qué fantástico!*. *Cómo* is the question word meaning "how".
- Don't confuse *actualmente* with "actually". It means *currently*.

### Examples

- *¿Por qué vas a Canadá? ¿Para aprender el idioma?*
  Why are you going to Canada? In order to learn the language?
- *Vivo en una casa adosada en Neuva Zelanda que tiene muchas habitaciones.*
  I live in a terrace in New Zealand that has many rooms.
- *¿Qué vas a comer ahora?*
  What are you going to eat now?
- *Normalmente, quiere almorzar a la una menos cuarto, pero hoy, quiere comer a las dos.*
  Normally, he wants to have lunch at quarter to one, but today, he wants to eat at two.
- *¿Van a jugar al tenis? ¡Qué fatal!*
  They're going to play tennis? How awful!
- *Siempre ceno a las siete de la tarde.*
  I always dine at 7pm.

## Workplaces

As well as **what** your job is, it would be undoubtedly useful to be able to say **where** you work. A shop? An office? A factory?

To do this, you use the regular verb *trabajar* (trabajo, trabajas, trabaja, trabajamos, trabajáis, trabajan), then our friend *en* (meaning "in"), then one of the options from this table, or any other building or firm.

Another important little phrase to mention here is *ganar dinero*, meaning "to earn money". It's regular, so is conjugated *gano dinero, ganas dinero, gana dinero, ganamos dinero, ganáis dinero, ganan dinero*.

| **Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Cuál es tu trabajo?<br>Workplaces • Lugares de trabajo** | |
|---|---|
| **Inglés** | **Español** |
| An office | Una oficina |
| A factory | Una fábrica |
| A shop | Una tienda |
| A school | Un colegio |
| A restaurant | Un restaurante |
| A studio | Un taller |
| A garage | Un taller mecánico |

### Notes

- As part of this phrase, you can also use a company name (*Trabajo en Tesco* meaning "I work at Tesco"), or even a country or place name (*¿Trabajas en Alemania?* meaning "Do you work in Germany?").

### Examples

- *Trabajamos en un taller mecánico en España.*
  We work in a garage in Spain.
- *Trabajo en una tienda que se llama Woolworths.*
  I work in a shop called Woolworths.
- *¿Dónde trabajas? ¿En un colegio? ¿Eres profesor?*
  Where do you work? In a school? Are you a teacher?
- *Actualmente trabajo en una fábrica para ganar dinero.*
  I'm currently working in a factory, in order to earn money.
- *Trabajan en una oficina, pero prefieren trabajar en restaurantes.*
  They work in an office, but they prefer working in restuarants.

## The Future Tense

For the past two lessons, we have been using the phrase *ir a* to refer to the future. Now, there is a real future tense in Spanish, which is formed by changing the verb itself, and is translated at "will". It is formed thus:

**[future stem][ending]**

Let's explain this:

- The future stem is a form of the verb. Luckily for us, in most cases, it's the same as the infinitive. So, for *hablar* (meaning "to talk"), the future stem is simply *hablar*.
- The endings are shown in the table below. You add them to the future

stem as suffixes.

| Spanish Vocabulary • ¿Cuál es tu trabajo?<br>Suffixes • Sufijos | |
|---|---|
| **Inglés** | **Español** |
| I | é |
| You | ás |
| He/She/It | á |
| We | emos |
| You all | éis |
| They | án |

### Notes

- Some verbs are have irregular future stems. Assume a verb is regular unless you know otherwise. Of the verbs you have learnt so far, this only applies to three:

  *Tener* ("to have"): *tendré, tendrás, tendrá, tendremos, tendréis, tendrán*
  *Poder* ("to be able to"): *podré, podrás, podrá, podremos, podréis, podrán*
  *Querer* ("to want"): *querré, querrás, querrá, querremos, querréis, querrán*

### Examples

- *Comeré una manzana.*
  I will eat an apple.
- *Pasado mañana, ¿irás a las tiendas?*
  The day after tomorrow, will you go to the shops?
- *Será fontanera.*
  She will be a plumber.
- *El mes que viene, tendré ochenta años.*
  Next month, I will be 80.
- *El año próximo, vivirán en una casa nueva.*
  Next year, they will live in a new house.

## Summary

In this lesson, you have learnt

- How to say what you and others do for a living (*soy ingeniero; son abogados*)
- How to ask what someone does for a living (*¿Cuál es tu trabajo?*)

- How to say various little, but important words (*que; demasiado; mucho*)
- How to say various workplaces (*una fábrica; un taller*)
- How to form the future tense (*podrán; querré; almorzaremos*)

You should now do the exercise related to each section (found in the next section), and translate the dialogue at the top before moving on.

# Exercises

live version • discussion • edit exercises • add an exercise (answer) • comment

The answers can be found in the next section. Also, try translating the dialogue at the top of the lesson.

## Jobs and occupations

Match the English to the Spanish.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Electricista | a. Plumber |
| 2. Fontanera | b. Lawyer |
| 3. Constructor | c. Engineer |
| 4. Abogado | d. Electrician |
| 5. Profesora | e. Doctor |
| 6. Médico | f. Dentist |
| 7. Concinera | g. Teacher |
| 8. Dentista | h. Builder |
| 9. Ingeniero | i. Chef |

## A Few Important Words

Translate the following from English to Spanish and vice versa.

1. I have too many apples.
2. Hoy, trabajo en una tienda para ganar dinero.
3. You're a plumber? ¡How fantastic!
4. Muchos niños quieren ser constructores.
5. I prefer men that play rugby.
6. De vez en cuando, quiero jugar al fútbol, pero no ahora.
7. Usually, we go swimming, but today, we're going to play tennis.

## Workplaces

Complete the following sentences.

1. Soy profesora: trabajo en _____.
2. Es concinero: trabaja en _____.
3. No me gusta mi trabajo en _____, porque es demasiado ruidoso.
4. Odio mi trabajo en _____, porque es muy aburrido. No hay mucho para hacer.
5. Trabajamos en _____ que se llama Harrods. Siempre es animado y ¡me encanta hablar!

### The Future Tense

Rewrite the following sentences, so that the verb is in the future tense.

1. Voy a Canadá
2. Trabajamos en un restaurante en la ciudad.
3. ¿Ganas veinte euros por hora? ¡Qué bueno!
4. Tienen cuarenta y ocho años.
5. Quiero dormir.
6. ¿Jugáis al tenis?
7. Va a Irlanda para experimentar una cultura diferente.
8. Soy ingeniera.

## Exercise answers

live version • discussion • edit answers • add an answer (exercise) • comment

### Dialogue

***Raúl***: Hi, Sofía. What do you do for a living?
***Sofía***: I work in a shop.
***Raúl***: Ok.
***Sofía***: What about you, what do you do for a living?
***Raúl***: Ah, I'm an English teacher.
***Sofía***: Great! Do you speak English natively?
***Raúl***: No, I love learning new languages.
***Sofía***: Yeah, I want to learn English for my job, too. There are always customers who want to speak English. It's very difficult.
***Ruál***: Yeah, I understand. Goodbye!

### Jobs and occupations

1. d
2. a
3. h
4. b

5. g
6. e
7. i
8. f
9. c

## A Few Important Words

1. Tengo demasiadas manzanas.
2. Today, I'm working in a shop to earn some money.
3. ¿Eres fontanero? ¡Qué fantástico!
4. Many boys want to be builders.
5. Prefiero hombres que juegan al rugby.
6. Occassionally, I want to play football, but not now.
7. Usualmente, practicamos la natación, pero hoy, vamos a jugar al tenis.

## Workplaces

1. Un colegio
2. Un restaurante
3. Un taller mecánico; una fábrica
4. Una oficina
5. Una tienda

## The Future Tense

1. Iré a Canadá
2. Trabajaremos en un restaurante en la ciudad.
3. ¿Ganarás veinte euros por hora? ¡Qué bueno!
4. Tendrán cuarenta y ocho años.
5. Querré dormir.
6. ¿Jugaréis al tenis?
7. Irá a Irlanda para experimentar una cultura diferente.
8. Seré ingeniera.

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